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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Bans War Profits

He Drafts Laws for Congress

Dawes Sees Prosperity by July

China Fights Reds, Kidnapers

Siam Begs King to Hold Job

Americas Freeze and Swelter

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT launches a campaign to take the profits out of war, as one of the major accomplishments of his Administration. Among those he calls to a White House conference to map a vigorous program are Bernard M. Baruch, who was chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recent NRA Administrator, who made investigation with Baruch after the war. Gen. Douglas MacArthur is reappointed Chief of Staff of the Army to serve during the coming session of Congress and aid in drafting war-profits legislation. The President has found the arms inquiry by the Senate Committee highly illuminating. In announcing the big news he tells why this is the ideal time to take the great step that will smash at a main motive behind the fomenting of war—There are now no war clouds upon the horizon.

¶ Italy wants it known that the lira is on the gold standard to remain. Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Popolo d'Italia of Milan, assures the nation that anybody who circulates rumors to the contrary will be severely punished. The drastic measure taken by the last Council of Ministers, says the paper, is eloquent of unified policy—That was when the Government took control of all private Italian money invested abroad.

¶ Chicago hears Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President, declare next June or July will see commencement of full prosperity for the United States. He tells the Association of Commerce that early summer will see a delayed rush for durable goods which will herald a period of great recovery—Mass demand, he finds, will exert itself and wipe out all vestiges of depression.

¶ China has serious difficulties with Communists and kidnaping bandits. A rift occurs between the Canton and Nationalist Governments when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek scores Canton military leaders for allowing 60,000 Chinese Communists to escape into southwestern provinces, hoping to found a Soviet state. Bandits seize for ransom Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Stam, young American missionaries, and their baby in southern Anhwei Province. The Foreign Office, urged by U. S. officials, asks the Anhwei Governor for a rescue expedition. Kidnaping is not new—It is one of the hoariest devices of China's professional bandits.

¶ The U. S. Chamber of Commerce submits to its thousands of members for study a proposal to outlaw Communistic activities in America. The proposal will be acted on at the next annual meeting. The report finds that "it is Soviet Communism, transplanted to the United States but still under Soviet domination, rather than anarchism, that bears the torch of revolution by violence." Communism is openly plotting overthrow of present political and economic order. The plan is to wipe out subversive activities—And to ship the agitators back to their native Europe.

¶ Siam's King and Queen, now in retreat in England, are implored by high officials to return home and to retain their crowns. The Speaker of the Siamese House of Representatives and the Siamese Ministers to Britain and France represent to their Majesties at Cranleigh that all Siam deeply regrets their talk of abdication. The three insist that proposed state changes are merely to bring in the American system, separating the executive and judicial branches. But King Prajadhipok is reluctant to yield—He still feels executions should occur only on his royal say so.

¶ The eastern United States finds itself in the sudden grip of winter. New England streams and ponds turn to ice with little or no snow falling. Boston experiences the coldest Dec. 11 since 1876, with 5 degrees above zero. Lansing, Mich., shows 14 degrees, Buffalo, N. Y., 26 degrees, while Jacksonville, Fla., reports 22 degrees. Tampa has a light snow and Miami has 30.4 degrees, its coldest December weather on record. Meanwhile, South America swelters in summer heat. Buenos Aires shows 93 degrees—Paraguayan and Bolivian warring soldiers, missing each other, collapse from sunstroke.

¶ Washington sees 600 crime experts consider plans for suppressing crime. The Department of Justice proposes a sort of West Point for training police chiefs and even policemen in crime detection and prevention. City and county jails are found to be only "training schools" for crime. James A. Johnston, famous warden of Alcatraz Prison, declares that stamping out basic causes of crime would solve most of the crime problems—"The finest prison we can build," he says impressively, "will never be anything but a monument to neglected youth."

Strike-Stricken Mill Closes

Stimson Rebukes Bay State

Theater Bombs Laid to Racket

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Woolen Mill Closes

The whole town of Southbridge was drawn into the tragic orbit of the textile strike today, as the Hamilton Woolen Company, parent industry of the town, closed its doors. Out of jobs were thrown 1000 workers who had abstained from the month-old strike. Dismay settled on the town as the Christmas season rolled in on 16,000 persons, most of whom had just been deprived of their only source of income.

No official relief action is contemplated before Saturday when a public hearing will be held in Southbridge by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Questioned today Edward Fisher, chairman of the board, held forth no hope of settlement before next week, at least. Last night's negotiations by the board with the management and strike representatives resulted merely in a deadlock.

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, unchastened by Governor Ely's attack yesterday, defined the present dispute as a local one, that the Federation would not step in. He charged that the state conciliation board was ineffective because Labor has no trust in politically appointed bodies.

Some sections of the public, regarding the tragic consequence of this strike, incline to hold this as a proof of Governor Ely's accusation that labor militancy is driving industries from the State. Defensively, Mr. Watt declared today Governor Ely's projection of state troopers into the situation aggravated the dispute and caused the violence which resulted in the closing of the plant.

There are still other sections of the public who, while they question labor's wisdom in prosecuting the strike in winter, refuse to blame Massachusetts labor for the exodus of its industries. It is not that labor in this State has sought more than its just deserts, but that labor in neighboring states has been conspicuously ineffective and dominated by employer groups, it was said. To these states, relatively free of strong labor unions, employers are only too willing to move, it is alleged.

Bay State Rebuked

Massachusetts long has been proud of its record of progressive legislation, of its high standard of administration along all lines. Thus can be imagined the shock with which it found itself put under the spotlight on the stage at the Washington crime convention conference as the "horrible example" of disjointed policing. And the spotlighter was no less a person than Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State.

Today, its collective face still very red, Massachusetts spoke out through Col. W. J. Keville, chairman of the Public Safety Committee. "The people of Massachusetts as well as those who tried last year to establish a co-ordinated police system in the Commonwealth, feel deeply chagrined that in this State where years of observation have taught us the mechanics for combating modern criminals, legislators have ignored

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Boston Relief Agencies Face Heavier Calls

Mayor and Welfare Head Seek Means to Meet Humane Needs

Work Plan Favored

Despite definite signs of business recovery, Boston is confronting the unglossed fact of another winter of increased demands on the agencies of relief to care for the needy.

With 100,000 of Boston's 800,000 residents already being aided by the municipal welfare department even before the severe winter months arrive, Boston is mobilizing all its forces to meet the economic and humanitarian demands of the situation.

So serious is the problem that municipal officials, including Mayor Mansfield and John C. L. Dowling, executive director of the public welfare department, are scrutinizing every plan advanced for solving the relief situation.

Two Proposals Studied

Two major proposals have been studied carefully.

1. The proposed $9,000,000,000 federal work-relief program advanced by Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, to give work and wages to the unemployed.

2. The plan to have the Red Cross assume the duty of administering direct relief to prevent possible use of relief funds for the purpose of keeping the present administration in office. This proposal was offered by Jouett Shouse, president of the American Liberty League.

Actions by Mayor Mansfield and statements by Mr. Dowling indicate that the Hopkins plan is looked upon as the best means of alleviating the relief burden in Boston.

Larger Allotment Asked

The Mayor is making frequent visits to Washington to obtain larger ERA allotments, by which to lessen local relief costs. Over the past weekend he appealed for a $1,500,000 January allotment, part of which he wants as a direct money grant, rather than work-relief allotment, it is understood.

Undoubtedly the Mayor envisions larger allotments if the Hopkins $9,000,000,000 program is adopted. There is no doubt that he favors such a plan, inasmuch as his message to the United States Conference of Mayors recently advocated the Federal Government assuming the burden of caring for needy employables, which the Hopkins plan would do, at least for a while.

Mayor Mansfield has witnessed the help the ERA grants have been to Boston and he is banking on them to continue and to increase. He has witnessed the relief problem expanding rapidly since the first of the year, so rapidly that despite the $6,567,296 in ERA funds pumped into

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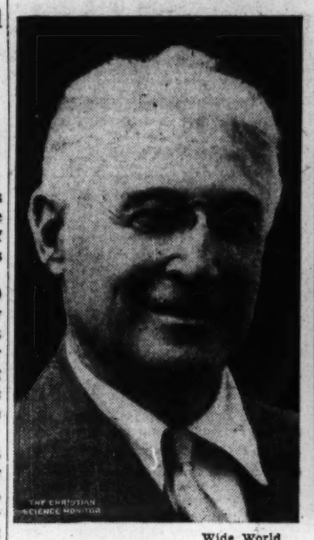
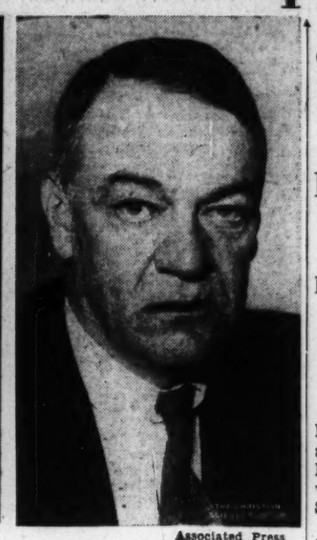
President Acts to Halt War Profits, Take Control of Munitions Industry And to Conscript Wealth With Men



Wide World

Bernard Baruch



Associated Press

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

Calls Conference of Government and Army Officials and Officers to Plan Legislation Meant to Bring About Reform in Next Congress

Has Program in View That Will Tie In With Steps Taken to Bring Recovery

Bernard Baruch, General Johnson, Once NRA Head, General MacArthur Prominent Among Men With Whom Executive Seeks Help to 'Debunk' Strife

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Emphatically declaring that "the time has come to take the profit out of war," President Roosevelt today assembled a high-power departmental conference to prepare legislation to this end, and at the same time began the evolution of what may be new and far-reaching world policies of the United States.

He contemplates, as a major legislative achievement of the coming session of Congress, laws which will curb the excessive profits of war time, in the regrettable event that the United States has to face the problem of war again, and will place equal sacrifices on business and industry as well as upon the men who fight and their relatives at home.

But beyond this objective, the President aims specifically to prevent overexpansion of industry and agriculture, piling up of huge corporative structures and fictitious values, pyramiding of salaries, and all the other evils which resulted from the World War, contributed to the inflation of the 1920 decade, and culminated in world-wide depression.

Is Control, Not Preparedness

The President specifically urged reporters not to make of his announcement a preparedness statement. Nothing could be more inaccurate, he stressed. A vast and all-embracing survey and control of war potential is possible only and primarily because, in the President's words, the United States is at peace with the world and there is not a war cloud on the horizon.

Nevertheless, how other nations which are touchy about their relations with the United States interpret an announcement the effect of which would be vastly to improve the national defense system, is a matter beyond the President's control. It cannot be forgotten that tense naval negotiations are under way in London, and that Japan has warned in diplomatic terms publicly and privately that the United States intends to keep its fleet strong and effective.

To Control Munitions

But taking the profit out of war is only the first step in new American policy. The second step is control of the munitions industry, both for domestic purposes and for export.

The President has not yet prepared recommendations, for he awaits the final report of the Nye-Vandenberg Committee, on which he heaped praise today.

And the third step, although the President did not announce this, is to make American neutrality effective in case war on a great scale breaks out.

Thus the new American policy can be projected as:

Taking the profit out of a war into which the United States might be drawn.

Taking the profit out of somebody else's war.

Keeping out of somebody else's war.

Tie In With Recovery

These steps in world policy tie closely with the President's program for domestic recovery and the prevention of deep business depressions in future. He believes that the overexpansion of private industry in war time can be prevented, that the return to normal production can be cushioned, and the deep peaks and valleys of boom-and-recession which have marked every great war in human history can be minimized.

The President's announcement came with startling swiftness. Leaning back at his desk, with a premonitory twinkle, he read a list of officials who were to meet with him today. They included: Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of War George H. Dern and General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff; Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Navy Claude Swanson, and Assistant Secretary of Navy Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Joseph B. Eastman, co-ordinator of railroads; George N. Peek, foreign trade adviser; Bernard M. Baruch, head of the War Industries Board, and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, his associate and late administrator of NRA.

Explodes His Bomb

Having read the list, the President looked up again and gleefully remarked that he had all the reporters intrigued, that the list of names made a puzzling combination. Then, having carried suspense to the breaking point, he announced the sweeping mandate which he was giving to the group.

Messrs. Baruch and Johnson, he said, have had vast experience in the control of industry in war time. The implication is that General Johnson may re-enter the Government's full-time service at the executive head of a group working to take the profit out of war. Basis will doubtless be the Baruch report, made shortly after the end of the World War, bristling with criticisms

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Poison Gas Is Grave Menace To Civil Population in War, Du Pont Tells Arms Inquiry

Admits Carrying on Extensive Publicity Campaign to Win Dye Embargo—Says Dream of Great Chemical Plant Did Not Include Gas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Widespread publicity and legislative efforts of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in securing the postwar dye embargo were disclosed today by the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee.

In behalf of their infant chemical industry, it was shown, the du Ponts made constant use of the argument that gases and chemicals henceforth would be an important item in national defense.

Iréné du Pont, former president of the du Pont firm, told the committee that he had dreamed of building up a great chemical industry since 1906, but that the dream had not included poison gas.

"That's more of a nightmare than a dream, isn't it?" inquired Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri.

"Yes, but I don't know what you're going to do about it," Mr. du Pont responded.

Bad for Civilians

Questioned further, Mr. du Pont said that no one knows exactly what part gases will play in another war, but he added:

"We do know enough to know it's serious. There is no question but that the civil population will be in a very bad way."

Du Pont correspondence, placed in the record, quoted the former Senate leader Boies Penrose (R) of Pennsylvania, as having ordered former Senator James E. Watson at the time of the proposed embargo in 1920, "to give the du Ponts what they want so far as you can without getting into a row." The du Ponts insisted today that the only power they had over Mr. Penrose was the "power of persuasion."

In another letter, a legislative agent reported in reference to Senator Watson, then chairman of the Senate Finance Committee: "We thought Landis had him fixed and hope that is true."

Worked for du Ponts

Charles B. Landis was a former member of Congress from Indiana, who was working for the du Ponts. Irénée du Pont interpreted "fixed" to the committee as meaning "fixed in mind."

That the company was active at the same time in the military branch of the Government was revealed by a company representative who wrote:

"I have the military situation in hand, Earle, Williams, etc." Admiral Earle and General Williams were ordnance officers of the Navy and Army.

Further letters reported that attempts had been made to secure the interest of the American Legion in the proposed embargo and that General Williams had agreed to take the subject before the Army Ordnance Association.

At the same time, it was disclosed, the company publicity chief, C. K. Weston, was in London and Paris, getting newspaper correspondents to send stories home to their papers on the growing menace of gas in warfare.

A publicity office in Washington also sent out releases on poison gas.

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Arms Inquisitors Think President's Step Unfortunate

Nye and Vandenberg Call Anti-War Profit Move Only a Palliative

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Senators Gerald P. Nye and Arthur H. Vandenberg, leaders of the sensational investigation of the munitions industry, immediately attacked the President's proposal as "unfortunate." From their point of view, a move to limit war profits is a palliative half-measure, designed to safeguard modest profits for private industry, and to continue the close alliance between the War and Navy Departments and the munitions makers.

They regard the President's plan as an attempt to forestall their own full nationalization of the arms industry, which they believe to be the only remedy to munitions abuses. They think it was pitchforked into the arena at this time to prevent their own study of the part played by the various executive departments of the Government.

In Senator Nye's words today, "The departments of our Government are really co-defendants with the munitions industry and the profiteers."

While the senatorial investigators were attacking the President's proposal, Irenee du Pont, prominent American arms maker, was praising it as "fine." He added: "The doughboys ought to get more than $1 a day. It's about time somebody did something so that people would want to go to war from a mercenary point of view as well as a patriotic one."

The depth of the gulf between President Roosevelt and the munitions investigators may ultimately turn out to be more apparent than real. If the investigators are given a free hand in probing government departments, if they receive additional appropriations early in the next session to get to the bottom of departmental involvement, and if the President prepares or agrees with recommendations really curbing the arms trade, then the two points of view are entirely reconcilable.

Mr. Roosevelt himself praises the arms investigation and implies that he will have further recommendations to make in trade in arms at an appropriate time, which implies that he is not prepared for a breach with the senatorial leaders.

Of more permanent significance is the way the President's program fits into broader policy for controlling industrial expansion and profit in industries other than munitions in periods of emergency, and the general question of neutrality. But these steps are only projected.

Remedy for Crime Is Declared to Be In People's Hands

Public Sentiment Must Be Shown Its Power, Bar Leader Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Declaring that there is one—and only one—power in America today strong enough to meet the implacable challenge of organized crime, Earle E. Evans, former head of the American Bar Association, brought an ovation from the big crime conference today when he declared, "That is the power of public sentiment!"

Lashing out at the passive attitude of citizens who are content to see the very pillars of the nation threatened by gangsters, kidnapers and racketeers, while retaining a do-nothing attitude, Mr. Evans declared that "the grim fact is that they are really helpful allies of the criminal element."

"There is no middle ground—there are no neutrals in this war!" he declared, amid cheers. "'He that is not with me is against me.'"

As one of the results of the present crime conference, which swung into its second full day's sessions today, he called for assurance "that the people are about to rise in their invincible might and insist upon better enforcement."

Other Experts Confer

Mr. Evans' speech put into words the prevailing sentiment existing in the Roosevelt Administration as well as among the members of the Attorney General's Crime Conference assembled here. While Mr. Evans summoned the nation to rise and throw off the yoke of the gangster, a dozen other experts in their respective fields of penology, police work, investigation and the manifold ramifications of the crime problem discussed their various subjects and pushed forward plans for meeting the situation.

Indication that the Roosevelt Administration intends to revive and push for a tight restriction on the "pawn-shop sale of pistols and re-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Plans to Deepen Great Lakes Ports In $336,462,000 Bill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12 (AP)—A $336,462,000 rivers and harbors development program including the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project was recommended today by the War Department's engineers here. The plan proposes to deepen eight Great Lakes ports sufficiently to permit them to accommodate the largest of ocean-going ships. These ports are Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Duluth, Calumet and Detroit. Several other Great Lakes ports also would receive improvements.

The report, made by War Department engineers as a result of surveys begun several years ago, was forwarded to Washington today by Col. Max C. Tyler.

It estimates that if the plan were put into operation, it would furnish 100,000,000 man-hours of work over a period of four to seven years. This would mean employment for several thousand men.

Asked how the program could be financed, Colonel Tyler said, "That all depends on President Roosevelt's policies and whether Congress appropriates the money necessary."

British Delegates Move to Postpone Naval Conference

Americans Seem Opposed to Further Conversations Along Old Lines

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The British delegation to tri-power naval conversations moved today to have negotiations postponed until spring. It placed a recommendation to this effect before the Cabinet.

The delegation wants to continue the talks with Japan and the United States, but realizes there is little hope for an agreement now because of America's firm stand against Tokyo's equally firm demand for tonnage equality.

A Cabinet session was opened at noon to consider the recommendation.

Dec. 20 Former Date

Before the British move, observers had expected the talks, which are preliminary to the 1935 naval conference, to end Dec. 20. On that day Japan is expected to denounce the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922.

The American delegates, Norman H. Davis and Admiral William H. Standley have been represented as opposed to further conversations unless there is some assurance from the Japanese that they will offer new proposals which would make an agreement possible.

British representatives are extremely anxious to avoid anything like a definite break.

Prepare to Return

While the Americans have favored a termination of the conversations, they, it was said, might compromise on their postponement if the British insist. The United States delegation is trying to do nothing which would hurt its friendly relations with the British, due to a hope, now held in the background, that some British-United States accord might be arranged in the event that there is no new naval treaty after 1936.

A British spokesman indicated that the announcement of the Cabinet's decision may be delayed until Tokyo has advised the Japanese whether that delegation should make any new compromise proposals.

While Japanese quarters intimated that any proposals if made would still demand equality, naval authorities believed that postponement or termination of the conversations must soon be agreed upon.

There was a possibility that the arrangements might be made in time to permit the Americans to sail Saturday on the S. S. Manhattan.

Heat Sweeps Country But It's South America

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 12 (AP)—While the United States shivered in a bitter cold wave, South American countries were experiencing their first taste today of this summer's intense heat. Unusually high temperatures were reported in many areas.

Paraguayan and Bolivian troops in the Chaco boreal suffered from heat. The Bolivian Defense Ministry announced that 160 Paraguayan soldiers in one regiment collapsed. Ninety degree temperatures were reported here, and in many other parts of Argentina, in Uruguay and Brazil the heat followed a series of late spring storms, which caused widespread property damage.

World Court Upholds Belgium For Relief Activity in Congo That Hit British Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Neth., Dec. 12—By six votes to five the World Court today found for the Belgian Government in the Anglo-Belgian dispute regarding the Chinn fluvial transport on Congo waterways.

In the Court's judgment the measures taken by the Belgian Government of which the British Government complained were held not in conflict with its international obligations toward Great Britain.

Fast flowing rivers and thundering cataracts deep in the African jungle of the Belgian Congo formed the setting for the "Oscar Chinn Case."

Started Shipyard

It was in 1929 that Oscar Chinn, a British citizen, settled down in the Belgian Congo. There, he started a yard for the building and repairing of ships and developed a transport business on the Congo River. This river is very peculiar. It has no access to the sea, for its lower reaches are completely shut off—for shipping—by two huge cataracts. This means that once any craft has settled on this part of the river it has to stay there. It cannot get past the cataracts.

Two years after Mr. Chinn had settled down the world economic blizzard blew its hardest in the Belgian Congo. So the Belgian Government looked around to try and assist local producers who were suffering from the price slump for colonial products on the European markets. They found a solution. They decided to impose on the biggest transport enterprise on the river, which is controlled by the Belgian state, the obligation to transport all merchandise belonging to a certain category practically for nothing. A nominal freight of one Belgian franc (about 5 cents) per unit was charged, instead of the usual 300 to 700 francs.

This transport enterprise is a private company, but more than half its shares are owned by the Belgian Government. Naturally that Government's order resulted in the company working at a loss. The state, however, undertook to meet the deficit within certain limits. But any sums thus paid out were to be treated as advances, repayable whenever the company was again working at a profit. Soon, however, all the other transport enterprises on the Congo were forced out of business.

Mr. Chinn Protests

So Mr. Chinn started proceedings against the Belgian Government on the grounds that the latter had set up a "de facto" monopoly which made private trade impossible. This was contrary to international agreements, Mr. Chinn declared. But he lost his case, and his appeal.

And then the British Government stepped in. First it tried to get some sort of compensation for Mr. Chinn through the ordinary diplomatic channels. When this failed, the case was submitted to the World Court.

Like Mr. Chinn, Britain took the view that the enforcement of uneconomic transport rates by the Belgian Government constituted the setting up of a "de facto" monopoly, or, alternatively, a measure discriminating against Mr. Chinn as a non-Belgian citizen. This, it held, was contrary to the St. Germain Convention of 1919 and against international law, which demands respect for vested rights.

The Belgian defense was that the Chinn enterprise came to a stop through the economic depression and not because of the lower rates enforced by the Belgian Government.

But even if it had come to an end as the result of the Belgian action, the Government's measures, it was contended, were in no way contrary to its international obligations. For they did not affect that "freedom of navigation" as understood internationally. Finally, Belgium held, the rights of Mr. Chinn had not been infringed but only his interests. And rights, not interests, are protected by the international law invoked by Britain.

Scrap Metal Rushed To China and Japan Via Baltimore Port

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12 (AP)—The once languishing scrap metal business has surged to new activity in this area under the impetus of heavy exports from Baltimore to the Far East.

A steady stream of scrap metal, iron, tinplate, and other metals—important in industry and particularly valuable in the manufacture of munitions—is pouring through the port to the foundries of the Far East, chiefly Japan and China.

A study of ship manifest records showed that November ocean shipments of scrap through Baltimore totaled 10,408 tons and those of September 15,131 tons. Of the cargoes last month all except 368 tons were consigned to Japan and China.

In addition to the scrap, 2687 tons of steel ingots and other metal supplies left the port for Japan.

Commercial men say the scrap metal buying has been brisk for a number of months. As a result plants at Locust Point and Curtis Bay, shut down a few years ago, have reopened and are running at full tilt.

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League's Advisers On Chaco Adjourn

GENEVA, Dec. 12 (AP)—The League of Nations Chaco Advisory Committee adjourned its sessions today and set Dec. 20 for reconvening.

The action was said by delegates to imply that the committee expects Paraguay to reply by that time to the League's proposal for termination of the prolonged hostilities.

Before adjourning, the members appointed a committee to prepare a cablegram requesting Paraguay to notify the League as soon as possible whether it accepts the peace plan.

Several members of the advisory group appeared impressed by the assertion of Dr. A. Costa du Rels, the Bolivian delegate, that responsibility for further bloodshed after Dec. 20 would rest with Paraguay.

Several members expressed the opinion it would be difficult for the committee to refrain from reconsidering the question of an arms embargo if satisfactory settlement is not in prospect by Dec. 20.

Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, left today for Belgrade after telling friends he and his Government were satisfied with the League of Nations' solution of the difficulty with Hungary.

Strike-Stricken Mill Closes

Stimson Rebukes Bay State

Theater Bombs Laid to Racket

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the steps necessary to put these mechanics into operation."

Then up spoke members of the Massachusetts Civic League. They recoiled, they said, at the evidence that Massachusetts, pioneer in crime prevention, laboratory of the world-famous experiments in criminal rehabilitation at Norfolk, should be held in the national spotlight as an illustration of "what not to do" along crime prevention lines. When Mr. Stimson referred to 39 independent police systems functioning within 15 miles of the State House he summed up the problem concisely.

"If the states do not co-ordinate their police systems," Colonel Keville stated, "the Federal Government should do it for them."

The committee head believed, however, that Massachusetts would be ready to accept the co-ordinated police bill being drafted by his committee in somewhat revised form from last year's proposed legislation.

The Colonel did not try to disguise the fact that the program he proposes is similar to army organization. Many have been opposed to police co-ordination because they did not think that army tactics could be applied to policing. But as Col. Paul Kirk, new Commissioner of Public Safety, put it the other day, "The police, like the army at war, have a common enemy to fight. Then why should not the proven tactics of one be applied to the other?"

Bombs Bid to Racket

Outright racketeering was charged by Governor Ely with the responsibility for terrorist explosions in four New England theaters early this morning. Gangsters have invaded the theater field, the Governor said, in an effort to drive certain theater chains out of business.

Cordons of police surrounded all Boston theaters, and a state-wide search for the terrorists was ordered by the Governor. "This has got to stop," he thundered.

No casualties resulted from the explosions, and the damage, while considerable, was estimated at not more than several thousand dollars.

Police in all cases said that explosives unquestionably had been planted. Considerable damage was caused to the front of the Tremont Theater, and to the lobby. One lounge of the Majestic was wrecked. At the Capitol Theater in Pawtucket the concrete projection booth and apparatus were blown out. The Capitol Theater in Lynn had its basement rest rooms torn apart

The Governor's charge of racketeering was aimed to refute the earlier belief that labor troubles were at the base of the bombings. The two Boston theaters had been taken over six months ago by a group which cut prices by 15 cents and 20 cents under the neighboring theaters.

It was admitted by theatrical officials that there was recently a dispute with the workers, involving dismissals. But they said they did not believe the bombing could be traced to that source. This lent credence to the Governor's charge that the low price moving picture field had been invaded by men using gangster tactics.

Hope for Home Owners

New hope marked the faces of many Massachusetts home owners today. Threatened with foreclosure, or at least struggling hard to keep up bank payments, they had a champion in State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley. Mr. Hurley, in a letter to Governor Ely, had proposed a bank moratorium for them.

This was no sudden impulse. In 1931 Mr. Hurley had written to the Governor telling of many foreclosures and suggesting a conference between bankers and state officials to obtain a moratorium. Since then the Federal Government had stepped in with various agencies to take care of this need. In his new letter Mr. Hurley pointed out that the Home Owners Loan Corporation, after valiant service in saving homes, is about to be discontinued, but that the needs it met are still continuing.

So once again he asks that a conference between bankers and state officials be called, to which he recommends:

1. The banks and insurance companies of Massachusetts agree on a moratorium on foreclosures of mortgages on homes for one year.

2. Postponement of principal payments of mortgages for a period of three years.

3. A voluntary reduction of interest rates to at least 5 per cent on mortgages of dwelling homes for three years.

Then lest the banks protest such requests Mr. Hurley pointed out that they were greatly indebted to the Government for their very existence due to the R. F. C., Federal Deposits Insurance Corporation and many other agencies, that therefore it was not expecting too much for them to help out with governmental type of aid to homeowners until the Government can take up that load again.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"RAIN FROM HEAVEN" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents Jane Cowl and John Halliday in this new play by S. N. Behrman. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). The bundling comedy. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow at 2:30.

Movies

EXETER—Helen Hayes in "What Every Woman Knows," by Sir James Barrie. 3:30, 6:10, 9:05. Also "A Lost Lady."

FENWAY, PARAMOUNT, SCOLLAY—Warner Baxter as a foreign legion war ace in "Hell in the Heavens." Fenway, 2:34, 5:33, 8:37. Paramount, 10:16 a. m., 12:57, 3:53, 6:47, 9:42, with "Gentlemen Are Born." Scollay, 12:10, 3, 6:30, 9:30, with vaudeville

KEITH'S—"Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. From Fannie Hurst's book. 10 a. m., 12:17, 2:34, 4:51, 7:08, 9:28.

MAJESTIC—Henrietta Crossman in "The Curtain Falls." 2, 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:18, 8:15. Also "Young and Beautiful."

METROPOLITAN—Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Translation of a Savage," now entitled "Behold My Wife," with Sylvia Sidney, Mal Hallett and his orchestra on the stage. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30.

ORPHEUM—Eddie Cantor as an Egyptologist and ice cream specialist in "Kid Millions." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

MODERN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "There's Always Tomorrow."

BOSTON—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels." Vaudeville. 10:10 a. m., 1:00, 4:10, 7:12, 10:14.

STATE—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Evelyn Prentice." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also Carole Lombard in gangster story, "The Gay Bride."

UPTOWN—Miriam Hopkins in "The Richest Girl in the World." 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Marie Galante."

FINE ARTS—"All Quiet on the Western Front." Educational shorts. "La Cucaracha." 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50.

TREMONT—Otto Kruger in "Springtime for Henry," and John Boles in "I Believe in You." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY — Joe E. Brown in "Six Day Bike Rider." 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Gay Divorcee."

STRAND—"She Loves Me Not." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Fountain."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Seventh Wonder," the Panama Canal; "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; Leon Errol comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Joseph H. Barnes School Center, Marion St., East Boston. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—William Blackstone School Center, Blossom Street, West End. 8.

ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—Montclair School auditorium, North Quincy. 8.

Other Events

CAMBRIDGE ERA THEATER — "The Goose Hangs High," three-act comedy by Lewis Beach. Longfellow School, Broadway, Cambridge. 8:15.

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—Clara E. Wagner, director of Boston ERA Drama Project, gives a talk. Charlestown ERA Community Theater gives a one-act play. 8.

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Christmas playlet and chorus singing. Michelangelo School Center, Charter St., North End. 8.

PARK STREET CLUB—Debate: "Resolved—That Chain Stores Should Be Abolished in the United States." Boston City Club. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Verona Durick, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

TRAFFIC CLUB—Christmas Party. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 6.

EMERSON COLLEGE — Marjorie Keith Stackhouse will read Dickens' "Christmas Carol." Huntington Chambers Hall. 11:30 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Stained Glass," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

New Movie Programs

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"One Hour Late" and "I Am a Thief."

FINE ARTS—"Saison in Kairo."

STATE—Douglas Fairbanks in "Don Juan."

Lights for Airways

Though federal airways are for the use of both commercial and private pilots, the Government usually does not bother to light an airway until air mail operators start to use it. Thus it was not until recently when the National Airways, air operating company for the Boston & Maine, Maine Central and Central Vermont railroads, took over the air mail, that the Bureau of Air Commerce, which had long dilly-dallied with airway lighting in northern New England, announced it would light the Boston-Concord (N. H.) section of the Boston-Montreal airway and the Boston-Portland section of the Boston-Bangor airway.

Sites have been chosen and bids for building contracts have been advertised in rotating airways beacons at Lowell, Mass., Derry and Manchester, N. H., on the Concord route, and at Beverly and Newburyport, Mass., Portsmouth, N. H., Ogunquit and Biddeford, Maine, on the Portland airway.

No night flying is contemplated by the National Airways for the present, but the lights are there in case a pilot should be delayed by motor trouble in carrying the mail and be compelled to fly in darkness to Boston, which falls early, particularly in the winter season.

In accordance with the right which the Post Office Department has to designate the landing field for the air mail it has changed the Portland landing from Scarboro, which is seven miles southwest of the city, to Stroudwater Field, which is one mile northwest of Portland and only eight minutes by automobile from the center of the city. Landings will be made here when the necessary service facilities and airport lighting have been erected.

Land Grant Colleges Elect New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, was elected president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities of the United States, at a recent meeting of that organization held in Washington, D. C.

Thomas P. Cooper, dean of the College of Agriculture, and director of agricultural experiment stations and extension at the University of Kentucky, was re-elected secretary.

A Lively 'Dodo'

Bright and early Monday morning, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA Administrator, showed up at a New York department store. He was armed with pen and ink to autograph books for boys. He had only a few words for the NRA. "It's dead," he said, "as dead as the proverbial doornail and more extinct than the Dodo."

But John J. McDonough, Massachusetts State Administrator, was in his Boston office this morning as usual. All the assistants were there too, and a cosmopolitan crowd that had grievances to be settled. "Dead, defunct?" queried Mr. McDonough, "we're doing a mighty good business for an organization that's defunct. General Johnson criticizes the order and system in Washington NRA headquarters, and views with dismay the diminished pile of complaints that formerly littered the place.

"As a matter of fact, we are working now on a decentralization of NRA to take the burden from Washington, enforce better compliance, cut down the expense of hearings in the national capital that could be just as well settled locally. We have 53 branch offices now, at least one in every state.

"This morning for instance, we found it necessary to deprive two concerns of their blue eagles. On the other hand we also returned one—something that doesn't happen every day. Nemrow Brothers Inc., have been abiding by the code ever since their eagle was removed, consequently we returned it. They are doing a $5,000,000 business with five major offices in other cities."

New Justice—Who?

Who is to succeed Justice William Cushing Wait on the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court bench from which he resigned yesterday? Political experts today narrowed down the Governor's range of choices to three.

They were Judges Stanley E. Qua and Wilford D. Gray of the Superior Court and Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the Suffolk County Court of Probate and Insolvency.

Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court called on the Governor, immediately after the resignation, but no statement was issued after a 15-minute visit. It was reported, however, that the Chief Justice urged the appointment of Judge Qua.

The Governor's choice was expected to go before the Executive Council at once.

Sales Plane Held

In the usual glitter of Christmas decorations, New England department stores were today said to have sold just about as much during November as a year ago. The Federal Reserve Board announced figures, showing a 1 per cent decline in 55 reporting stores, spread through 30 New England cities.

The Federal Reserve index was calculated to discount the usual expected seasonal rise in Christmas buying. The reported decline therefore was not an actual decrease, but a failure of sales to increase as much as expected due to the holiday trade.

New England's semi-stationary volume of retail sales was compared by the board with strong increases in other parts of the nation. It was pointed out from other sources, however, that New England buying never dropped as low as other regions in the first place, and consequently had less to gain.

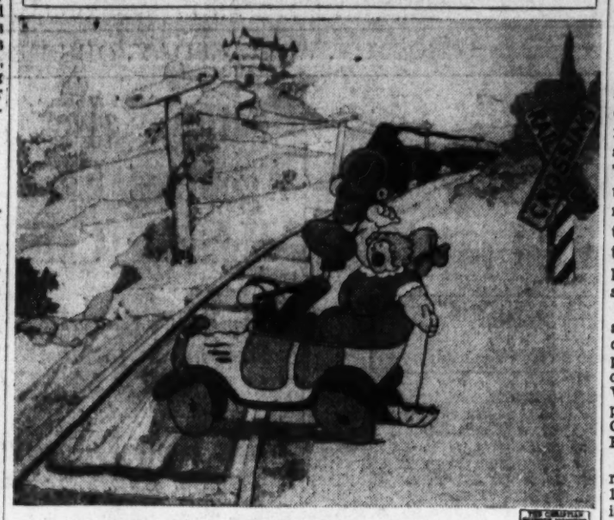
Consumers Elect Winant

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Praised for his progressive labor record, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire was last night elected president of the National Consumers' League. He succeeds Dr. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin. Other officers elected included Dr. Jane E. Robbins, of Wethersfield, Conn., director.

Stock Exchange Seat Sale

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $95,000. The previous transaction was at $70,000, on Oct. 30.

'Once Upon a Time'



Scene From Highway Safety Movie

Film Shown in Massachusetts Adopts Comedy Themes in Technicolor to Teach Serious Lessons.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Webb Orchestra...	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Charles Little, violin.	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Musical drama....	"Jack Armstrong"..	School Com. talk..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Adventure sketch..	CBS vocalist.....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Ray Jones, songs.....	sketches; music...	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	"Whistler & Dog"	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music....	Dunbar Quartet...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra...
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	Popular vocal.....	Bede Best, songs...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	"Dead Level," network	Mary Pickford and	Male quartet.....	Piano soloist.....
8:15	dramatic sketch....	stock company....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Education talk.....
8:30	Don Humbert; orch...	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra.....	Marshall; music..	dramatic sketch...
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Funk Orchestra...
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	Organ; soloist....
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Davis Orchestra...
9:45	baritone.....	and orchestra....	Gracie"; orch....	News Service.....
10:00	Martha Baird, piano.	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America...	his orchestra.....
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	"One Man's Fam-	Alexander Orch....	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Rines Orchestra.....	Voice of Romance.	Stevens's Orch....	his orchestra.....
11:30	"Dead Men Prowl,"	Art Kaszel and his	Ozzie Nelson and	Perley Breed and
11:45	dramatic sketch.....	orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, Boston University-Middlebury College debate: "Resolved, That the Nations Should Agree to Prevent International Shipments of Arms and Munitions."
3:15 WBZ Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Werner Jannssen, conductor.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
4:45 WBZ, "Youth and War," Vera Brittain, British novelist and peace advocate.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gem of Melody: concert orchestra; mixed chorus; narrator.
8:00 WEEI, Valle Variety Hour: Beatrice Lillie; William S. Hart; scene from "The Farmer Takes a Wife"; Buck and Bubbles, comedy team.
8:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
8:30 WBZ, Conference on Crime: "Review of Its Accomplishments," Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour: tabloid light opera; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys": pianist; organist; vocalist; narrator; mixed octet.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
9:45 WBZ, "The Republican Party," Senator William E. Borah of Idaho.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Helen Jepson; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood: soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "One Hundredth Program in the Economic Series," talks by noted educators.
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Americans hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Navy Asks Bids for Tees For Portsmouth Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The navy bureau of supplies announced yesterday that bids would be called on Dec. 18 for 100 tons of steel tees, to be used in construction of two submarines to be built at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

The calling of bids brings one step nearer actual construction expected to provide much-needed employment for navy yard workers in the Portsmouth area.

North Adams Elects

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—William Johnson was elected Mayor of North Adams yesterday by a plurality of 1315 votes over three other candidates, including Mayor Archie J. Pratt, Republican. Mr. Johnson, an independent, received 4293 votes.

Trinity College to Have New Chemical Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Trinity College will have a new chemistry laboratory building. President Remsen B. Ogilby has announced that a campaign to raise $100,000 for equipment has succeeded. This was the condition on which an anonymous donor offered the college $400,000 for the building.

Dr. Ogilby has notified the donor that the stipulated sum, raised by alumni throughout the country, was reached before the date set, December 1. Plans are being prepared by McKim, Mead and White, New York architects, and within six weeks specifications are to be submitted to bidders for the construction work. The building, Dr. Ogilby hopes, will be ready for use in the fall of 1936.

Colored Film on Safe Driving Uses Pandora Box Characters

More than 12,000 drawings were required to complete the cartoon comedy "Once Upon a Time," which is being shown on motion-picture screens throughout Massachusetts. The latest technicolor process is used, together with a musical score, marking the first occasion on which the most modern moving picture technique has been employed to present the subject of highway safety.

The film is presented under auspices of Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, in cooperation with the Registry of Motor Vehicles, safety councils, chiefs of police throughout the State and the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety.

The production was under the direction of F. Lyle Goldman. A staff of 15 artist animators and 35 other artists were engaged for months in completing the drawings. Following this stage of production, each of the 12,000 drawings was colored by hand, more than 100 different shades being utilized. The film was produced by Audio Productions, Inc., and is presented by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The sound recording alone required four sessions in the studio and the production of six individual sound tracts carrying the music, voices and sound effects. These six separate sound tracts were again recorded and synchronized to a fraction of a second with the action appearing on the screen.

From the moment the gates of "Once Upon a Time" swing open during an original musical symphony the film is full of action. Pandora in a moment of curiosity raises the lid which gives the freedom of the land to two goblins—"Carelessness" and "Discourtesy." These plot together to cause well-known characters of childhood to become involved in present-day types of street and highway accidents. Furthermore, with witty saying and timely gesture they emphasize foolish and sometimes ludicrous actions which today have become common occurrences and thus depict, in an effective manner, various safety hazards.

In a fit of rage the King of "Once Upon a Time" calls for help in remedying the accident problem of the kingdom. The Wiseman of the kingdom mixes four attributes of safety—common sense, knowledge, attention, obedience—in a caldron out of which he produces two beautiful maidens, "Carefulness" and "Courtesy." These fairies of safety, through music played on their lyres, attract the demons "Carelessness" and "Discourtesy" back into the box where they are securely fastened.

The leading characters then demonstrate the proper methods of driving automobiles and join in a song emphasizing the need and feasibility of safety on the streets.

New Hampshire Shares In Student-Aid Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Through the FERA 554 students in New Hampshire will receive a total of $8310 monthly for "socially desirable work." The average amount of assistance will be $15 monthly.

The funds will be distributed monthly to the following number of students in the following institutions: Dartmouth College, 290 students, $4350; University of New Hampshire, 187 studentes, $2805; Keene Normal School, 49 students, $735; Plymouth Normal School, 25 students, $376, and Mount St. Mary's College, three students, $45.

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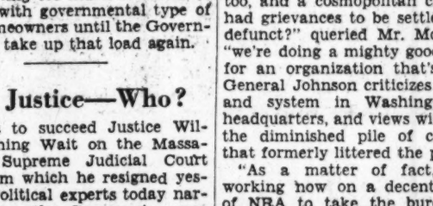

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Cambridge Press Exhibits Its Triumphs of 400 Years

English Printing Since Henry VIII Granted Charter Permitting University to Make Books Is Illustrated in Boston Public Library Show

Representing the art of printing in England from the time of Erasmus to the present, a collection of about 100 volumes in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library, touches high spots in publishing annals. It is put on show to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the Cambridge University Press, and will remain until Dec. 25.

In 1534, Henry VIII granted a charter to the university, permitting the election of "three stationers and printers, or sellers of books . . . to print all manner of books approved by the Chancellor." The university actually began to print books in 1583, when Thomas Thomas, fellow of King's College, and printer to the university, aroused the opposition of the London "stationers," who had hitherto held the printing monopoly; and his Cantabrigian friends had to appeal to the Throne for his protection.

Some of the Earliest

Books printed before this royal recognition of the University Press have been brought to the United States by F. R. Mansbridge, representative of the Macmillan Company, American agents for the Press. They include a facsimile of Henry Bullock's "Oratio," printed in 1521 by John Siberch, under the patronage of Erasmus, who held Siberch in great esteem and had him print his own work, "De conscribendis epistolis."

A copy of "Ovid," edited and printed by Thomas Thomas, in 1584—the first fruits of his official press—retains a contemporary binding. Thomas's greatest achievement, his "Dictionarium Linguae Latinae," is represented by a volume of the fourth edition. Another outstanding sixteenth century treasure is the Geneva Bible, the earliest edition of the Bible translated into English, printed at Cambridge. This is the production of John Legate, successor to Thomas.

The Spelling

Seventeenth century literature appearing in the exhibition indicates the tremendous versality of both authors and printer-scholars, and is crowned, as it were, by "A Remonstrance of the Most Gracious King James I," who defends the Right of Kings "and The independencie of their Crownes" against "an Oration of the most Illustrious Card. of Perron." This is translated "out of his Maiesties French Copie" by another University Printer, Cantrell Legge. John Donne's "Six Sermons upon Severall occasions preached before the King" (evidently during those early, fervent years of the "Doctour in divinitie" who had previously shocked all England by his unconventional poetry) and George Herbert's, "The Temple," both from the press of T. Buck and Roger Daniel, mark the introduction of the so-called metaphysical school of the period, while vivid contrast appears in John Cruso's "Militarie Instructions for the Cavallrie: according to the Moderne Warrs" (1632). The last is a volume which is boldly illustrated with engravings and plans, and enters into involved detail concerning the differences between the harquebusier and the carabine. There are a number of rare Bibles and Prayer Books. There is a first edition of Milton's "Lycidas" (1638) included in the "Obsequies" to the memory of Edward King—the subject of "Lycidas."

Latin Authors

It is to the Roman poets—Horatius, Terentius, Vergilius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius—that the University printers of the eighteenth century applied their craftsmanship. The most famous name among Cambridge printers during that period was that of John Baskerville, whose Bible, printed in 1763, is known as one of the most beautifully printed books in the world. He lost so much money in this enterprise, however, that he discontinued printing books at Cambridge. The "Codex Theodori Bezae," which is shown in this collection, is a museum piece of the University Library. The science of the century is represented by the works of Sir Isaac Newton.

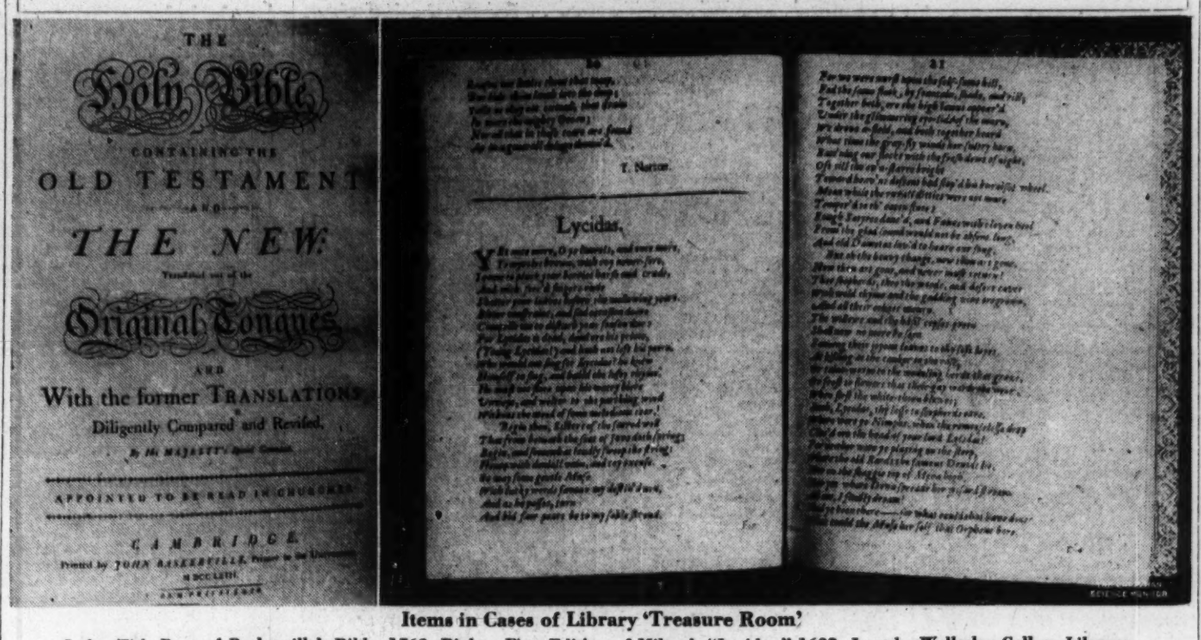
Tennyson, Kingsley and Macaulay are numbered among the University Press's nineteenth century lions, and "The English Newspaper," by Stanley Morrison, typographical adviser to the present University Printer—W. Lewis—carries the exhibit into the twentieth century.

Strike Cost State $104,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The recent textile strike cost the State of North Carolina approximately $104,000, through the office of the adjutant general, who was charged with maintaining order in strike zones with troops.

Saved from Wear and Tear of Decades



Items in Cases of Library 'Treasure Room'

Left—Title Page of Baskerville's Bible, 1763. Right—First Edition of Milton's "Lycidas," 1638: Lent by Wellesley College Library.

New Hampshire Has Idle Insurance Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Unemployment insurance in New Hampshire is proposed in a report of the New Hampshire Commission on Unemployment Reserves, just made public. Prof. Herman Weldman of Dartmouth College is chairman.

It is proposed to cover substantially all industries but to exempt agriculture, domestic service in private homes, teachers and officers in schools and colleges, and seasonal employments covering periods of not more than 17 weeks in any one year.

Industrial plants with fewer than five employees also would be given exemption and insurance would not be extended to salaried workers earning more than $1800 a year. Weekly payments, under the New Hampshire plan, would not exceed 50 per cent of full-time earnings—with a maximum payment of $14 a week and a minimum of $6 weekly. Payment would be for no more than 16 weeks in any one year and unemployment benefits would not be available to workers on strike. The fund would be based on contributions by employers and employees.

Conciliation Waits, Ely Reminds Watt

Governor Ely brought the heated interchange of communications between himself and Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to a laconic close today with the following message.

"If you want to conciliate, why don't you concilliate?"

This was in reference to Mr. Watt's criticism of the State Board of Arbitration and Concilliation for not having settled the present critical textile strike in Southbridge.

Insurance Premiums Cut For New Hampshire Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Through efforts of the state relief office at Manchester an attempt has been made to cut down insurance premiums paid by families on relief rolls and at the same time to provide adequate coverage.

The project undertaken by the Manchester supervisor, assisted by the Life Insurance Adjustment Bureau, has been tried out in 15 families where the total insurance carried has been reduced from $25,570 to $20,272, with total weekly premiums cut from $20.39 to $8.73. The average weekly premium a family was cut from $1.36 to 88 cents and cash refunds of $1217 were received. Adjustments are being made in 43 additional cases.

Limited Cutting of Trees Urged Along Oregon Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Efforts to prevent cutting in the 5000-acre tract of virgin timber at the west entrance of Crater Lake National Park are being continued by directors of the Oregon Roadside Council. The movement to save the forests along the highway leading to the national park was undertaken by southern Oregon residents.

How to Correctly Identify a Fish Without Fingerprints Made Clear

Without backing of the ERA, the PWA, or any other alphabetical measures, the retail fish dealers and clerks, in Boston and all Massachusetts, are going back to school to learn the A. B. C.'s of a product that has been one of the leading commodities from the time that Elder Brewster and John Alden shouldered their trusty blunderbusses on the forest lanes of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and cast their lines in Cape Cod Bay for the fish that made New England famous.

New Englanders have made a livelihood and provided food for the others in this area by handling fish from 1620 to date. Yet Boston Fish Pier authorities stoutly maintain that Boston and Bostonians don't know their fish.

Even housewives are to be educated in fish ethics, through "graduates" of the fish course, who in future can tell the prospective consumer that they don't want halibut, if they insist that they desire to cook it a certain way. For some fish, the experts say, should only be boiled, while other varieties should only be fried, and baking brings out the best flavor in others.

This and more is to be taught in schools by "traveling" teachers, who will go from city to city and town to town in Massachusetts, to conduct schools in the art of identifying fish, preparing it, filleting, cooking and serving the sea food. The teachers, like those who moved from home to home in the Colonial days and taught their pupils to "the rule of the hickory stick," are to begin their activities in about a month, it is expected, under auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Stuart Cox, fish expert of this division of the State Government, is credited with originating the idea, which met with the hearty response of fish wholesalers, marketmen and fishermen. The whole subject is to be discussed in detail at a meeting at the Fish Pier Dec. 14. Each instructor is to be an expert in his own line. "School" will be held at the largest fish market in each town, according to present plans.

New England Firms Losing Blue Eagles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The NRA announced today that four New England firms had been deprived of the right to display the Blue Eagle because of code violations.

They were:

The Merrimack Confectionery Company of 786 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H., for violation of wage and hour provision of the retail food and grocery code.

The New England Tea & Coffee Company of 18 Clark Street, Hartford, Conn., accused of the use of cereals, chicory, coffee screening or other products compounded with coffee without plain and conspicuous labels to indicate the presence of such ingredients.

The Warshaur & Plank Company of 75 Kneeland Street, Waltham, Mass., and the Sachs-Karon Company of Taunton, Mass., for violation of wage provisions of the dress manufacturing code.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, warmer, with lowest temperature near 20 degrees tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with temperature in the lower 30's; moderate to fresh west to southwest winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; rising temperatures Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west shifting to southwest winds; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	11	18	New Orleans	32	40
Bermuda	58	74	New York	16	22
Chicago	20	20	Norfolk, Va.	20	30
Denver	36	68	Philadelphia	22	26
Helena, Mont.	18	24	St. Louis	24	26
Jacksonville	22	38	St. Paul	24	24
Kansas City	26	28	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	66	74	Washington	20	26
Miami, Fla.	30	54			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 12.
B—Maximum, Dec. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:38 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Thursday, 4:18 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 21 degrees above zero; minimum 8 above.

Timken Roller Bearing Co.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The American Car & Foundry Company has placed an order with Timken Roller Bearing Company for bearings and boxes for use on two new high-speed streamlined trains for the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railway which are now under construction. The trains will be powered by Diesel-electric engines.

New Hampshire Road Opens Mountain Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The new Evans Notch Highway, entering the eastern approach to the White Mountains, is expected to open in the near future, according to Frederic E. Everett, Highway Commissioner for New Hampshire.

The new thoroughfare, which constitutes a scenic drive from Gilead, Maine, to the town of Chatham in New Hampshire, is one of the projects contemplated by the State Highway Department a year ago as one means of reducing unemployment and at the same time developing a region that will be used by motor tourists.

The new highway opens up a new territory in the White Mountains, is a shorter route to Gorham and Berlin, and will facilitate travel for the Appalachian Mountain Club which maintains camps in that region. Excellent views of Royce and Baldface Mountains that have heretofore been inaccessible are now available from the new highway.

Superintendents Elect

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Vierling Kersey, superintendent of schools for California, was elected yesterday by the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education its president for 1935. Francis L. Bailey of Vermont was named secretary in place of Ernest W. Butterfield of Connecticut.

Townsend Reports Five States 'Solid' For Pension Scheme

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Dr. F. E. Townsend of Long Beach, Calif., set up capital headquarters today to press upon Congress his plan for persons over 60 to get $200 a month from the Treasury, on condition the money is spent within 30 days.

The originator seeks to have 15,000,000 signatures to a petition to Congress. He said the House delegations from California, Arizona, Colorado, Washington and Oregon are "virtually solid" for his plan.

The Washington office of the organization will be in charge of Charles Hawks of Long Beach, father of the aviator, Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks. Dr. Townsend estimated 8,000,000 persons over 60 would be eligible for the $200 a month.

This would require an outlay of a little more than $19,000,000,000 annually, which he would realize by compelling all persons engaged in selling within the country to be licensed by the Government and to be taxed on the basis of gross sales.

New Hampshire Gain In Shoes Is Largest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H. — New Hampshire boot and shoe manufacturers have increased their production a greater percentage over the 1933 figures than any other state in the Union, figures furnished by the Department of Commerce reveal.

Boot and shoe production in the State for the first nine months of this year was 10.9 per cent ahead of the like period last year. Missouri comes next in the list with an advance of 6 per cent; New York, 4.6 per cent; Pennsylvania, 3.6 per cent; Ohio, 3.1 per cent; Illinois, 2.2 per cent, and Maine, 2 per cent. Massachusetts showed a drop of 4.6 per cent and Wisconsin 13.6 per cent.

Class 1 Railroads Freight

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Class 1 railroads on Nov. 14 had 349,320 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service, the Association of Railroads reports. This was an increase of 21,751 cars compared with the Oct. 31 surplus.

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Square Diam'd Wrist Watch	$1200	Now	$560
Emerald Diamond Ring	$950	Now	$420
54-Diamond Cord Watch	$450	Now	$225
Diamond Solitaire Ring	$200	Now	$110
26-Dia. Plat. Waltham Watch	$100	Now	$59
30-Dia. Wedding Guard Ring	$60	Now	$29
10 Sq. Diamond Guard Ring	$28	Now	$12.75
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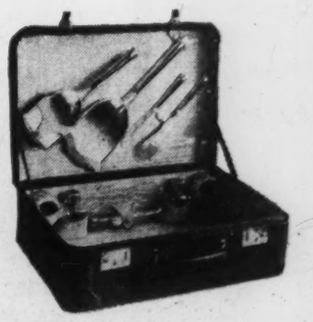
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President Acts to Force Halt on War-Time Profits And to Control Munitions

(Continued from Page 1)

of the maladjustments and abuses of America's domestic condition during the conflict.

The President himself strongly presented this view when he declared that the United States had only muddled through the war, and speaking from direct personal experience, he declared that many things were done which should never have been done.

Program Gathered Dust

Yet reform did not ensue immediately. The history of the nation's struggle is long and baffling. Legislation was tentatively prepared by Mr. Baruch a decade ago, but has lain gathering dust ever since. The same fate met recommendations of the War Policies Commission, which sat for two years and produced voluminous findings.

Early in the decade, too, a campaign was entered into by The Christian Science Monitor, which the American Legion heartily supported, designed to take the profit out of war. But all these efforts, which were reinforced by many leaders of public opinion, both groups and individuals, fell on seemingly stony soil. No tangible result ever followed.

In the last two years, public indignation the world over against excessive profits of munitions makers has been mounting, to culminate in the Nye-Vandenberg investigation, and a promised inquiry in Great Britain. Several strong books were published on the subject and manifold efforts both official and unofficial to suppress public indignation have failed.

Public Pressure Wins

Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, in a typical episode, was forced to change his stand and promise a public investigation of the British arms trade, manifestly by the pressure of public opinion.

The legislation which President Roosevelt now pledges is far more sweeping than munitions control, which is to be a part of it. It is instead regimentation of the whole nation, instead merely of its man power, in the event of war. While such a program is expected to add to military effectiveness, it is designed likewise to prevent war by making its penalties fall equally upon the industrialists and potential profiteers who contribute to war's coming.

The belief of workers toward this goal has long been that if war's sacrifices came not only upon the soldiers and their relatives, but upon big business, finance, and heavy industry, that the strongest preventive device would have been forged.

Better Pay for Soldiers

President Roosevelt has in view a further objective, he said today. Pressure for payment of a soldiers' bonus, he frankly agreed, comes naturally from veterans who received $1 a day at the front, while other men were getting from $8 to $10 in factories all over the nation. He plans to equalize compensation of personnel, just as he intends to equalize industrialist participation.

Political observers see various immediate and pressing motives involved in the President's action. One rests upon the charge that his action stifles the results of the munitions' inquiry, the answer to which can only be definitely given later.

A second is based upon the American Legion's long fight for taking the profit out of war and its present fight for immediate payment of the bonus. The President offers the Legion one at least of its goals.

How It Affects Johnson

A third motive turns on the personal future of General Johnson. The drive for controlling war profits probably will make available a new job for him, and may also squelch indiscretions which he is supposed to have included in his book—first announced for December, now put off to January.

And an important element is the extensive concession to private industry inherent in the new plan. If the alternative was a nationalization proposal from the Nye-Vandenberg committee, then the President's decision was the farthest swing toward the right that he has taken to date, on any single issue. Moreover, the findings of the War Policies Commission, on which prospective legislation will probably be based, were for allowing 5 or 6 per cent profit to industry in war time, which amounts to a guarantee of reasonable profit, infinitely preferable to socialization, or no profits at all.

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Still Heads Army

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Gen. Douglas MacArthur
Chief of Staff, U. S. A.

Bryn Mawr College Statistics Gathered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Statistics may not prove anything, and in this case they aren't even intended to, but here are some that may be interesting, just for instance.

The average age of the 120 freshmen at Bryn Mawr College is 17 years and 11 months, 12 of whom are under 17 and 61 under 18.

As to the educational status of the parents, only 1 per cent over a quarter of both fathers and mothers had the benefits of a college degree, while in 32 per cent neither parent could claim the distinction.

Added to this comes the information that in more and more cases are freshmen coming from stock that has been in this country less than two generations, for up until this year the percentage of freshmen American born for two generations has been 66, while this year it has dropped to 53.

England and the British Islands furnish the cultural background of by far the largest number of parents, 59 per cent of the fathers and 57 per cent of the mothers having come from English or British stock. Thirteen per cent of the fathers and eight per cent of the mothers are from German ancestry, while the rest are from other European countries.

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Clergyman to Wield the Gavel When New Jersey House Meets

Newark Man First Pastor Ever to Be-Chosen for Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—When the New Jersey Assembly convenes on Jan. 8, it will have as speaker the first clergyman ever to hold that office. He is Lester H. Clee, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, and was the unanimous choice for the place at a caucus of the Republican majority.

A novice in politics and a clean government advocate, Dr. Clee's election was one of those unexpected developments that now and then occur in politics. It was accomplished by amateurs—the Essex County Independents—in coalition with North and South Jersey Assemblymen—against political veterans.

The new speaker entered the political field two years ago at the time of the voting scandal in Essex when the ballot boxes in the basement of Newark City Hall were looted to conceal election frauds. Dr. Clee then organized a good government group, and last winter, in protest against Republican machine rule, decided to actively enter the lists. His primary candidacy followed a meeting of his congregation at which his plan to go into politics on a reform platform met with unanimous support. In a militant campaign he overthrew the old-time Republican "boss" of Essex County, Jesse R. Salmon, and repeated his victory in the November election.

Dr. Clee is a prohibitionist and, as he is opposed to racing and gambling, his selection brings small comfort to legislators seeking a constitutional amendment to legalize horse racing and pari-mutuel betting in New Jersey.

A "short and constructive session" of the Legislature has been promised both by Dr. Clee and Dr. Marcus W. Newcomb, of Burlington County, Assembly majority leader.

Poison Gas Is Menace To Public, du Pont Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Who sent Mr. Weston to Europe was a mystery until Francis P. Garvin, former alien property custodian and American Chemical Foundation official, rose from the audience and told the committee it was on his instruction that Mr. Weston went.

Mr. du Pont said it was the company's aim to "waken public opinion to the seriousness of the situation and the necessity of protecting the chemical industry."

In 1921 Mr. Weston wrote:

"The question of advisers to disarmament commissioners is also, I think, well in hand."

Although the committee had summoned Mr. Weston to appear today, a physician's certificate of excuse was offered for him by du Pont officials when his name was called.

Committee investigators took up the study of the chemical industry because they hold that it is but a short step from such manufacture to the production of munitions. In letters entered in the record last week, the American chemical officials were quoted as saying that disarmament would be a "farce" as long as Germany maintained a monopoly of the dye and chemical industry.

PWA Citizenship School Rises at William and Mary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The new building for the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship at the College of William and Mary is well along in construction and will be ready for occupancy early in the summer of 1935. It will have administration offices, and offices for professors as well as class rooms. The cost, about $250,000, is provided from the PWA funds of the national Government. Likewise money has been appropriated for the building of a new Taliafrero Hall as a men's dormitory, the cost being $70,000. The hall will be ready for occupancy about Feb. 1. It will accommodate 125 students and will house a tea room and a book shop.

Soon to be erected on the campus is a Student Activities Building, with accommodations for the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. A stadium also to seat 8000 people is planned. It will be built of brick and concrete. In addition, a sunken garden is projected.

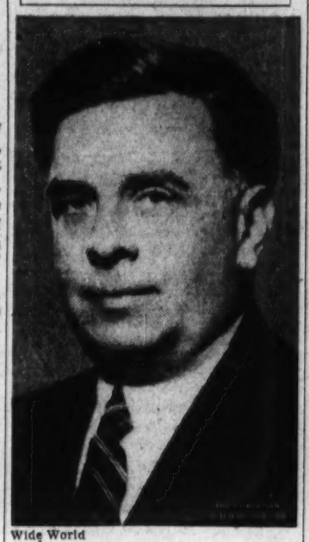
Farm Bureau Adds New Members in Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Scores of new members are being added to the Montgomery County Farm Bureau during the current membership campaign, according to Lem A. Edmonson, county agricultural agent.

The Farm Bureau recently was reorganized to become simply a promotional and educational organization, with the business matters such as co-operative purchasing and selling, given over to a new marketing association. Gov. B. M. Miller and Gov.-Elect Bibb Graves were among the first to join.

Speaker



Wide World

Dr. Lester H. Clee
Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church at Newark, N. J.

Survey of Pulpwood In Georgia Indicates Enough for Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The pulp supply of southeast Georgia alone is enough for the annual newsprint needs of the nation, according to a preliminary report made by the southern forest survey staff.

Enough pines are discarded by the naval stores industry to supply two-thirds of the newsprint needs of the United States, the report indicates. This report covers Unit No. 1, which includes only 35 counties of the Georgia belt.

Under an act of Congress the survey is to cover the entire country, this being the first in a series of reports on southern timber resources including territory from South Carolina to Texas. The report was made by I. F. Eldredge of the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans.

In Unit No. 1, there are 29,703,000 cords of pulpwood from pine and 15,263,000 cords of pulping hardwood. The pulpwood remaining in trees to be commercially used after they have been worked out for naval stores is estimated at 11,094,000 cords. This estimate is made with the thought that undoubtedly the naval stores will continue their first claim on those trees which produce turpentine.

"All of this source of supply is within 100 miles of the sea coast," Dr. Charles H. Herty, director of the pulp and paper laboratory here, said. He developed the process of manufacturing paper from pine pulp. "Not one tract there is more than five miles from an improved highway for trucking," he said.

New Jersey Has Woman Street Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 12—New Jersey has its first woman city commissioner in Miss Martha Kemble of Camden, who was named commissioner in charge of streets and public improvements at a special meeting of the Camden City Commission. Miss Kemble has served as acting commissioner since election of Commissioner Frank B. Hanna as surrogate and won the post over a number of men who wanted it.

Miss Kemble will have jurisdiction over engineering projects, the Water Department and the streets and public improvements. There are 400 city employees in her department. She has full responsibility for operation of the city's second largest department and is accountable for millions of dollars' worth of public property.

Child Employer Sentenced

LYNN, Mass., Dc. 12 ((AP))—Louis V. Andrews, charged with violating labor laws by employing girls under 14 in the manufacture of handbags, was given a suspended sentence of 30 days in District Court today.

Action to Outlaw Activities of Reds In U. S. Advocated

Directors of the National Chamber Issue Plan for Consideration

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A proposal to outlaw communistic activities in America on the ground the movement "bears the torch of revolution by violence" was distributed today by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A report embodying the proposal sent to the membership, was neither approved nor disapproved by the board, which simply said it was for the chamber's consideration at its next annual meeting.

"Today it is Soviet Communism—transplanted to the United States but still under Soviet domination—rather than anarchism that bears the torch of revolution by violence," the report said, "and that is openly and defiantly proselyting for the forcible overthrow of our present political and economic order. . . .

"Those who advocate such a course in time of peace are as much enemies of the State as those who would weaken the nation in time of war by seeking to discredit its Constitution and form of Government.

Effective Restraint

"Conduct which today stops short of actual warfare against the Government solely because the time is thought not yet opportune for the violent overthrow of the Government, but which looks to such warfare as soon as sufficient strength has been gathered, should be put under effective restraint from the start and not allowed to develop to the point where the most rigorous measures and the most severe penalties would be needed."

After describing activities of the party, the report said "there is no statute making it an offense to be affiliated with the Communist propaganda."

It recommended legislation which would:

1. Prohibit "advocacy of violent overthrow of the Federal Government or of all forms of law, or advocacy of injury to federal officers because of their official character."

Special Agency

2. Set up a special agency within the Department of Justice "to investigate subversive activities, with particular reference to the Communist Party and its members and their domestic and foreign relationships."

3. Prohibit attempts "to incite disaffection or insubordination among the armed forces of the United States."

4. Amend the naturalization laws "to declare specifically that no person who believes in or is a member of an organization advocating violent overthrow of the Federal Government should be naturalized."

5. Provide that "admission of an immigrant into the United States be conditioned upon (1) a treaty obligation on the part of the country of his origin to take him back at any time if ordered deported from the United States, or (2) an individual certificate to the same effect issued by a responsible official of the country of origin."

6. Deny the use of the mails "to matter which advocates, or which is published or distributed by an organization which advocates, subversive doctrines."

The report warns that "unfortunately we have been too lenient in dealing with propaganda intended forcibly to overthrow our American social, governmental and economic order."

Employer Arrested

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Charged with paying girl employees as little as 12½ cents an hour, Hamilton Ross, lamp shade manufacturer, was arrested yesterday as an NRA violator.

Be Generous! Give a Carload Kisses 79¢

BUT-A-KISS CANDY

What a delightful gift is this miniature freight car on wheels, gayly colored, and loaded to the top with delicious butter kisses! With 2 lbs., complete.. 79c

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166 HIGH STREET, READING, MASS.

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5 Color Christmas Carton of
Indian River Oranges —OR— Grapefruit

SELECTED EXTRA LARGE FRUIT
$1.40 A Carton

Mail Orders Filled Promptly
We have been told that this is the most beautiful souvenir carton of Fruit ever shown in Florida. This magnificent Florida Souvenir Box will be appreciated by all your relatives and friends. Send a box for Christmas.

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Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
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Can't you just picture the fun boys and girls will have asking this amazing toy the things they want to know—The Bible—Flowers—Ships—Birds—History—China—Birds' Eggs—Geography—Wonder Questions—Conundrums—Sports—and many other wholesome subjects in which boys and girls are interested. Then, too, what a thrill to get the correct answer by a mysterious buzzing sound. The Knapp Electric Questioner is equipped with a telegraph key, together with instructions as to receiving and sending wireless code messages. Here's the wonder game of knowledge that makes learning a glorious adventure. Lasts for years. Complete with battery and over 500 questions and answers..... $3.50

Other Knapp Toys—Krazy Ikes—the ever-popular toy for younger children, $1.00 per box. Krazy Ike Circus, $2.00 per box. Knapp Thre-Wa Transmitter, $1.00.

Knapp Toys are on sale at most dealers. If you are unable to purchase locally—write us direct.

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GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

SKI TIME ... or ... TEA TIME

Your face is always in the spotlight

YOU can dress for sport or dress for tea, but you can't change your face to suit the occasion.

That's something that must go with everything. Something that's always in the spotlight no matter where you are or what you wear.

Isn't it foolish then to skimp on anything that will help your complexion . . . especially such a vital necessity as soap?

There is *no* finer soap made anywhere than Roger & Gallet's. None that is smoother, blander or more gentle in its cleansing action.

Moreover it's a complete beauty process in itself. There's really nothing else you need to use to keep your skin smooth, clear and vibrant with life. Exquisitely fragrant. A tradition with fastidious women for nearly a century. Sold by all the better drug and department stores by the box or in single cakes. Roger & Gallet, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. also 62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France.

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Seven delightful scents

Violette · Carnation · Sandalwood
Feu Follet · Fleurs d'Amour · Le Jade
Pavots d'Argent

ROGER & GALLET

Wallace Reports Farmers Need 'Balanced Abundance' Now, Not Economic Scarcity

Their Problem Now, Secretary of Agriculture Tells President, Is to Get Industry in Better Condition to Buy Their Products

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—A turning from economics of scarcity to a "balanced abundance" in the Administration's agricultural control program was advocated today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report to the President.

"Necessary as it was to meet the curtailed foreign markets and the surplus crisis of 1933, reduction in output is only a very partial and paradoxical answer in the long run to the crying need which is briefly expressed in the phrase 'balanced abundance,'" Mr. Wallace said.

Farmers's Need Changes

The Secretary saw the end of the emergency period of drastic reduction of farm output coming into view. "While farm prices might be further raised by restricting domestic consumption along the lines of 'scarcity economics,' it is doubtful," he says, "if this would appreciably raise farm income."

"The farmer's great need now, as he continues his efforts to produce a balanced output is that of getting full employment to the industrial population in order that consumers may be able to pay fair prices for higher consumption," he continued.

"As long as farmers had no power to control the total population or price of their products they were not seriously concerned with the problems of 'scarcity economics.'

"But now that farmers enjoy powers which are fairly comparable with those of city industries with respect to production and price control, it becomes necessary for all of us to spend more time thinking about the road to 'balanced abundance' instead of 'competition for profits induced by security.'"

None to Thank But Self

Listing three types of agricultural relief administered by the new Administration—devaluation of the dollar, production adjustment financed by processing taxes and extension of credit, Mr. Wallace held that farm recovery in the United States owes little to recovery in the world market. "It is the result mainly of domestic changes, in which the activities of the Federal Government have been the most important element," he said.

He made it clear, however, that the whole improvement in farm conditions cannot be ascribed to federal activities. "Much," he admitted, "must be credited to the country's natural recuperative power. Depressions tend to run their course and to generate corrective forces spontaneously."

Other points made by Mr. Wallace in his review of the agriculture situation include these:

Other Things to Consider

Lacking world co-operation, the United States will have to reconsider its whole wheat program and possibly contemplate renewed production for export at highly competitive world prices.

The advantage to the American farmer of enabling Europe to buy here once more through reciprocal tariff agreements would be enormous.

An increase in forest uses at the expense of agricultural uses of land would tend to improve the economic balance.

By conserving feed the emergency corn-hog program mitigated the excessive influence of the drought upon hog production and shortened the swing of the pendulum.

Foreign competition in the world cotton market does not warrant American growers' return to unregulated production to hold this country's position in the world market.

Estimated cash income on the farm in 1934 is 19 per cent larger than in 1933 and 39 per cent larger than 1932.

Baby Universe Goes Through Its Paces

Wide World

Mrs. Mabel V. Socha With Model Planetarium

This Tiny System Works From an Electric Socket. The Sun Is in the Center Over the Pencil. From Left to Right of the Picture the Planets Are: Mars, the Moon, Earth, Mercury and Venus. The Earth Is Disproportioned for Purposes of Closer Survey. In Scale It Would Be About Like Venus.

Public to Watch Planets Revolve In Western Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—When Griffith Park opens its astronomical observatory to the public some time in January, one of the features of its equipment will be an electrically driven planetarium illustrating the motions of planets in their orbits around the sun.

To operate this "universe in miniature" one need only attach an electrical connection to an ordinary house circuit, explains Mrs. Mabel V. Socha, president of the park commission. Ordinarily it takes the earth a whole year to make a complete circuit around the sun, while the moon goes through its four phases once every four weeks, or 13 times annually.

On the planetarium, this motion is speeded up so that a complete circuit takes only a few minutes. Because the earth is tilted some 22 degrees and because the orbit is elliptical, we have our seasons of winter, spring, summer and fall. Daily revolutions on its axis account for day and night. Mercury has its axis turned toward the sun, so that the hemisphere facing the sun has perpetual day, while the side away from the light has perpetual night.

The astronomer can tell at a glance just what hour, day, and month is illustrated on a planetarium by judging the relative positions of earth, sun and moon.

Most observatories are the property of colleges or universities, occasionally of governments. Griffith Park Observatory is to be unusual in this respect. It belongs to the public through the generosity of the late Col. Griffith J. Griffith. Anyone interested in astronomy may use the building and its equipment as he would any other public institution.

Great Flocks of Whistling Swans Reappearing in British Columbia

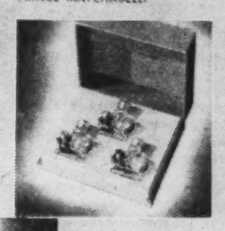
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Whistling swans, which seemed on the way to extinction a few years ago as a result of ruthless hunting, are returning to British Columbia in increasing numbers, and large flocks have been observed during the past autumn in various parts of this province. Conservation measures introduced by the Government have been responsible for restoration of the graceful birds.

Whistling swans spend the summers in the tundra of northern Canada. In their big, ugly nests of grass and moss, on the border of marshes, are laid from three to six eggs. When the cygnets are ready to fly, the migration southward begins.

THE CREATIONS OF PRINCE MATCHABELLI

Duchess of York: reminiscent of the lovely Yorkshire gardens. In the famous regal Matchabelli Crowns, from $4.50



"Three Little Crowns" . . . to tuck into your handbag. Choose the perfumes to suit your varying moods. Small set $3. The large set $5.50

New double sifter compact and lipstick to match; such beauty rare at modest cost. Chic bright enamels $6

Better shops will show you the perfumes and other creations of

Prince Matchabelli

It's a wonderful gift!

GIVE him shaving comfort forever. Rid his mind of annoyance and his face of cuts and scrapes. Let him know the daily painless joy of shaving close and clean with a Schick Shaver.

For this Shaver has no blades to gash and scrape. It needs no water, soap nor brush. It glides over the face clipping the beard *below* the surface of the skin with no sensation of cutting—no pull, no drag.

Economical too—no blades to buy, nothing to replace.

There is only one Dry Shaver—the Schick. Ask your dealer to show you how the Schick Shaver does these things. (4600 stores sell them.) If no dealer is near you, send $15 direct to Dept. F.

SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC.
STAMFORD, CONN.
OPERATES ON A.C. OR D.C.

SCHICK Dry SHAVER

Schick DRY Shaver

Come In—See the Dry Shaver

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

REDUCED FARES
NEW YEARS WEEK END

CANADA

ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON
MONTREAL $8
QUEBEC $10

Leave Boston Friday, December 28 or Saturday, December 29. Return from Montreal any time before midnight January 1 or from Quebec January 2.

Pullman service at small extra cost. Special round trip from Quebec to St. Anne de Beaupre, 60c.

MARITIME PROVINCES

ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON
NEW BRUNSWICK $7 to $12
PRINCE EDWARD Island $12
NOVA SCOTIA $10 to $12

Round trip rail fares to the Maritimes have never been lower. Plan to wish your friends a Happy New Year in person.

Leave Boston 8.30 p. m., December 27 on special train. Leave for home any time before midnight January 1.

MAINE

ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON
$5 TO $7

Visit your friends or relatives in Maine this New Year. Round trip train fare to almost any point in Maine not over $7. Portland $5. Leave Boston on any train December 28, 29 or 30. Leave for home any time before midnight January 1

Tickets on sale at North Station for all trips.

Call Capitol 6000

For reservations and information.

GREET "OLD MAN WINTER" ON NEW YEAR'S DAY AT LITTLETON N. H. — or CONWAY, NO. CONWAY, and INTERVALE

$4 round trip.
Two week-end "Snow Trains"

Leave Boston Saturday, December 29 at 1.55 P. M. for Littleton, N.H. or 2.05 P. M. for Intervale, N. H. Return Tuesday, January 1 at 5.15 P. M. from Littleton, N. H. and 5.30 P. M. from Intervale, N. H.

Descriptive folder on request.

SNOW TRAIN

BOSTON AND MAINE

Walls Disappear and Time Retreats At Hayden Planetarium in New York

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—To create an illusion of the outdoors within an enclosed indoor space without windows and covered by a dome-shaped roof, a number of architectural features that have never before been used are bing included in the construction of the Hayden Planetarium at the American Museum of Natural History, according to Dr. Clyde Fisher, head of the department of Astronomy of the institution.

In achieving the outdoor effect, air conditioning and the use of rock cork play important parts, Dr. Fisher said.

"Most important of all, the feeling of the existence of walls when a performance is going on, long the outstanding difficulty in planetariums, has been eliminated," he continued. "Although the room is enclosed entirely, one feels that he has been suddenly transported under a clear night sky."

The Zeiss projector, which will cast on the dome images of every celestial object visible to the unaided eye, will be in the center of the room.

A set of special projectors will make it possible for the names of constellations to be shown on the artificial sky, so that a lecturer may call attention to it by using a flashlight.

"With the projection planetarium one can go backward or forward in time," Dr. Fisher said. "He can set the instrument back, say 2000 years, and note with accuracy the configuration of the planets among the stars at that time. The sky that guided Leif Erickson across the wild northern Atlantic centuries ago may be brought back to the eyes of men and the portents that destined Cæsar's fate may be duplicated. By changing the process, the machine may be set forward 12,000 years, when Vega will be our North Star and when the Southern Cross will be visible from the latitude of New York."

Ice Forms in Miami; December Record Set

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Miami Weather Bureau reported an all-time December low here at 7:15 a. m. today with a reading of 30.4.

Richard W. Gray, federal meteorologist, said the lowest previously recorded temperature for December, since opening of the bureau in 1895, was 32. At the airport station, 14 miles from the city, the mercury fell to 28.5. Children enjoyed an unexpected, but shivering holiday, as Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles M. Fisher ordered closing of all buildings except two at Miami Beach with steam heat installations. Thin sheets of ice formed on exposed pans of water, in bird baths and gutter pools in metropolitan Miami, the weatherman said.

NEW INVENTION
Ends Light Glare. Better Light, Better Sight. Slipped on the base of any 40, 50, 60 or 75 watt bulb, DAY-LO-RAY NON-GLARE DAYLIGHT BULB CAP diffuses a soft, daylight glow valuable for close work. Send 35c for one or $1 for three "Caps," prepaid. Money back if not delighted. Read, work, study by daylight. Makes a practical Christmas gift.
Yates Mfg. Co., 320 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hotel Tudor
SINGLE ROOM $2 PRIVATE BATH
a day
in a new hotel on 42nd Street 2 blocks east of Grand Central Station.
NEW YORK CITY

Holiday Suggestion!

BOTANY TIES

$1 and $1.50

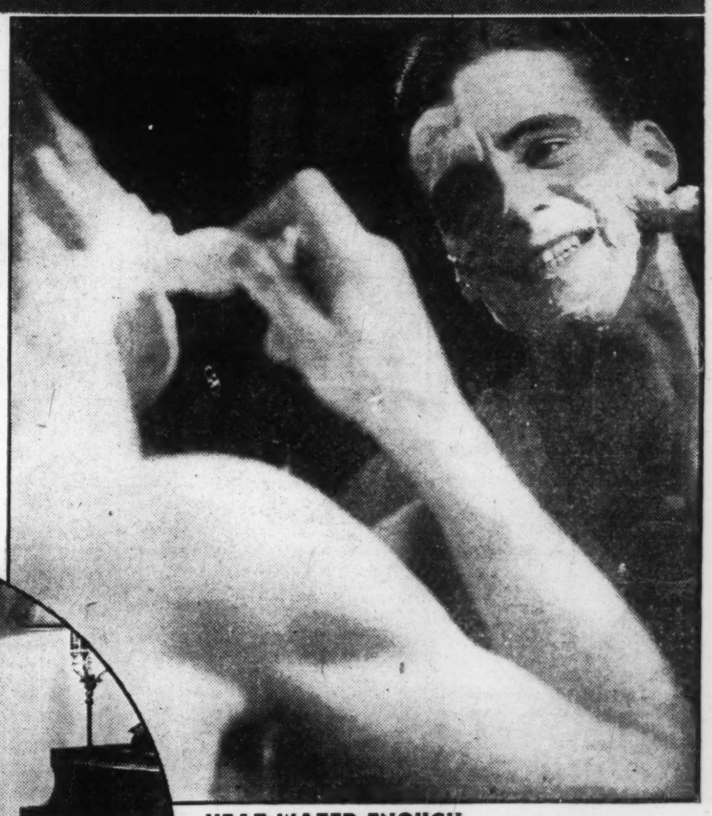
WRINKLE-PROOF
LONG WEARING...
and most attractive!

Every man will enjoy receiving an assortment of these smart and good-looking ties. Available in plaids, figures, stripes and knitted models...at all good dealers...for $1.00 and $1.50.

A Product of
BOTANY WORSTED MILLS
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY
Manufacturers of fine Men's Wear and Women's Wear Fabrics

A ONE CENT STORY

One cent invested in electricity will—



HEAT WATER ENOUGH FOR A MONTH OF SHAVES

VACUUM CLEAN 8 RUGS

WASH 4 TUBFULS OF CLOTHES

that's HOW CHEAP ELECTRICITY IS!

MAKE 24 SLICES OF TOAST

or, your penny will:
Provide correct time for 40 hours
Light 100-watt kitchen lamp 2 hours
Beat batter for 30 cakes
Run the radio 1 hour and 20 minutes
Percolate 8 cups (or more)
Refrigerate your foods for 4 hours

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Strict Law to Make Pistols Too Hot for Gang Fingers Proposed in Curbs on Crime

Homicide Rates Much in Countries With Regulations of Less Stiffer Type, Allen Tells Conference—Rifle Association Lobby Criticized

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Declaring that 90 per cent of the homicides in the United States are committed with pistols and revolvers, J. Weston Allen, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, called for stringent penalties on the carrying of concealed weapons to the end that the "pistol can be made too hot for the gangster to hold."

Half a million pistols and revolvers are in the possession of the underworld, he told the crime conference here today. Quoting the Federal Attorney General, Homer S. Cummings, Mr. Allen declared that "there are more people in the underworld carying deadly weapons than there are in the army and navy of the United States."

Appalling Record

Prompt, drastic action to license sale, exchange, and the carrying of concealed weapons was the demand made by Mr. Allen, who urged the conference to pass an outspoken resolution before it adjourned for putting pistols and revolvers under provisions of the federal anti-machine gun bill passed by the last Congress.

"Laws which impose no check on the purchase and possession of pistols and revolvers," he said, "are largely responsible for the appalling record of homicidal crimes in this country as compared with other nations."

A survey made by the National Crime Commission which included every metropolitan police chief in the country brought replies favoring licenses for revolver purchasers in every instance, he said.

He cited Canada, where the law prohibits selling a firearm without a permit, and Great Britain, where $25 is charged for a three-year license, as countries with homicide rates far below the United States. New York, Massachusetts and Michigan, which impose a license for purchase of pistols and revolvers, each have homicide records below the average for the country as a whole, he said.

Laid to Public Apathy

"Put the possession of firearms by the criminal outside the pale of the law!" said Mr. Allen. "I believe that no issue before this conference presents a more serious emergency than that of the present need for legislative action to control the possession of firearms."

It is no mystery, he said, how the gunman gets his gun. "The American people have been asleep for a quarter of a century so far as an appreciation of the inadequacy of the existing laws regulating the possession of firearms is concerned."

He spoke bitterly of the lobby carried on by the National Rifle Association last session, which succeeded in keeping pistols and revolvers out of the Federal Firearms Act.

Proposed Legislation

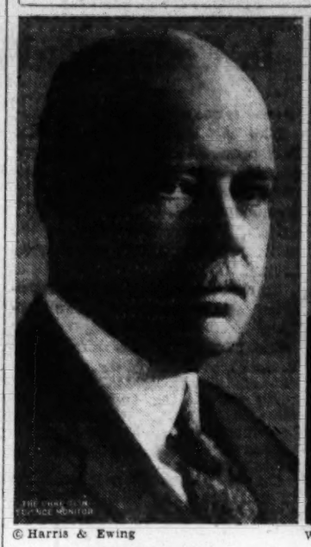
He proposed the following legislation:

1. License of sale and possession of all small arms.
2. Registration of small arms now in circulation.
3. Possession of concealable firearms by ex-felons should be banned; additional five-year prison term should be added to sentence of any person committing a crime while armed.
4. Possession of firearms without license should be prima facie evidence in a trial of intention to commit a crime of violence; presence of a firearm in a vehicle should be made presumptive evidence against all occupants of the vehicle.
5. Pawnbroker loans on arms should be banned.
6. Aliens should be forbidden from purchasing arms, and aliens committing a crime while armed should be deported at expiration of sentence.

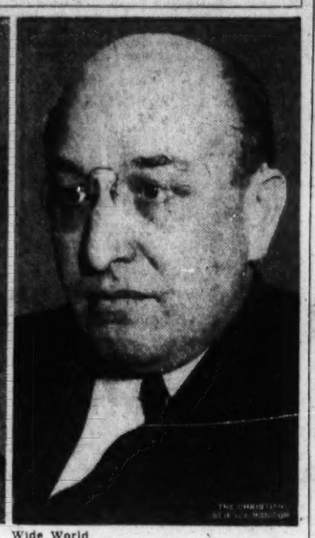
Railway Strike Averted

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP)—Threat of an immediate strike of 1600 trainmen and allied employees of the Pacific Electric Railway, which daily serves 150,000 commuters in this area, was averted today. Employees had agreed to abide by a decision of the National Mediation Board providing such an agreement could be reached at an early conference, it was announced.

Offer Ways to Check Crime



© Harris & Ewing — J. Weston Allen, Former Attorney General of Massachusetts



Wide World — George Z. Medalie, Former U. S. Attorney, N. Y. Southern District

Wardens Assert All Prisons Are Only Palliatives

Even Best, They Say, Stand Mere Monuments to Neglected Youth

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — The National Crime Conference, turning today to the conditions of jails and prisons in the United States, found local and county jails still in most cases "training schools in crime"; federal prisons generally relatively good, but all penal institutions mere palliatives which ignore the fundamental crime problem.

As in almost every subject brought up before the conference the discussion led to the conclusion that the basic problem of crime prevention has been too long ignored and that all the resultant problems would in a large measure solve themselves if national attention were turned relentlessly on stamping out the basic causes of crime.

James A. Johnston, warden of the famed penitentiary on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, summed up the general feeling of the conference when, after discussing at length measures which might improve prison conditions, concluded:

Monuments to Neglect

"But when all is said and done, the finest prison we can build will stand as a monument to neglected youth."

"I verily believe," he added, "that if we would spend more time and effort and money in the making of citizens, we would not be obliged to spend to much in attempts at their remaking."

Other speakers on the subject agreed with Mr. Johnson that certain types of criminals would continue to exist regardless of improvement in social and economic conditions in the country and that prisons always would be necessary to keep those individuals who are mentally irresponsible for their actions away from society.

But the conviction was evident, in the discussions and questions, that the abysmal failure of the nation to appreciate the fundamentals of its crime problem is the real fault, and that pending its correction prison reform, while desirable, is a mere palliative.

Wardens Deny Responsibility

The prison wardens took the natural position that this basic problem is not theirs; that their function is to muddle along as best they can with the mass of 500,000 prisoners which the courts pour annually into the American prison community, attempting to reduce crime contagion, rebuild the morale of the broken and restore warped economic views to soundness.

But they will do this with the fervent hope that some time, some day, the public will awaken to the situation and take steps which will reduce the flow of humanity into prisons to those whom abnormalities make dangerous to the public interest.

During this interim period the most pressing problem, according to Judge Joseph C. Hutchinson of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, is the condition of American local jails, a majority of which he says are still below the 50 per cent minimum standard set by the Federal Government and amount to "the grammar schools of crime."

Remedy Lies With Society

After years of study he came to the conclusion that the fault lies in social injustice and that the remedy cannot be achieved "until society has learned to distinguish in attitude and in conduct between the offender and the offense, the crime and the criminal, warring on the one, helping and healing the other, as it has learned to distinguish in attitude and in conduct between sickness and the sick, insanity and the insane, poverty and the poor, slums and the slum dwellers."

The conclusion of his address was a stirring appeal to his audience to begin now a drive toward such a new conception of social justice, an appeal which met with general applause because couched in practical, not emotional terms.

Judge Hutchinson carefully drew a line throughout between sentimentality and common sense and insisted the campaign should be waged "in the name of enlightened common sense of simple social justice."

Sketching conditions if the campaign should succeed, he said that there would be, "instead of local jails, as now, in the hands and under the management of sheriffs, the catchers of men, there will be local places of temporary detention under entirely different management and control. These places will be in the hands and under the management of trained persons who will know how and when restraint should be imposed."

Arguments Closed Before High Court In Oil Code Validity

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Oral argument on the validity of the administration's oil code ended yesterday before the Supreme Court after the high justices again had criticized government actions and omissions.

The constitutionality of the section of the National Industrial Recovery Act which authorized the petroleum code is at issue in the case brought by a number of Texas oil companies. So is the validity of the code actually framed, and the ruling will have a bearing on NRA itself.

The legislation is the first new-deal measure to approach a decision, since the conclusion of oral argument completes all the necessary preliminaries. But the court could, if it wishes, let the oil case lie without a ruling until it had disposed of other pending administration acts.

Justice Brandeis, a leader of the liberal group on the bench, and several of his fellow justices commented sharply that the Administration had failed to present a clear statement of the circumstances which led to the adoption of the code.

Three CCC Boys Perish In Fire at Tennessee Camp

NORRIS, Tenn., Dec. 12 (AP)—Three CCC boys were fatally burned today when a fire, whipped by a stiff breeze, destroyed three pine-board barracks of their camp, a mile from the Government's new Norris Dam.

Capt. John W. O'Daniel, commander of 20 CCC camps in the Norris area, said the victims were Elwood Kramer, Charles de Palma, Jacob Klein. An overheated flue was blamed. Captain O'Daniel said the buildings in which the CCC boys lived were built of pine boards and covered with tar paper. Loss in clothing, buildings and equipment was unofficially estimated at $12,000 to $15,000.

Achievement Institute Observes Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 12—North Dakota's corn-growing clubs which grew into an Achievement Institute just 25 years ago were praised here yesterday in the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the institute. These corn-growing organizations of North Dakota farm youth were instrumental in establishing the corn crop in the State's farming system it was said.

The Little Country Theater at the college, the center of recreational activity, has also become the headquarters of the institute.

Crime Conferees Differ on Way To Name Attorneys

Election of Law Officers Hotly Opposed by Some—Others Uphold It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Members of the Crime Conference debated today whether state attorneys general and district attorneys should be elected, or "taken out of politics" by appointment—with one side instancing the possible domination of a state by a "Kingfish," and the other with equal vigor citing the recommendations of the American Bar Association, the Wickersham Commission and university boards.

Participating in the controversy were Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States; George Z. Medalie, former United States Attorney, Southern District of New York; Gilbert Bettman, former Attorney General of Ohio; J. Weston Allen, Attorney General of Massachusetts in the Coolidge Administration; Prof. Earl H. De Long, of Northwestern University; Eugene Stanley, District Attorney in New Orleans—who told how the Huey Long machine had taken prosecution out of his hands—and other speakers.

Causes Deep Cleavage

The controversy developed one of the deepest cleavages to date in the present sessions, in which leading lawyers, penologsts and public officials from all over the nation are participating. Evidently pleased to have a matter which has agitated the American Bar Association and law schools throughout the country brought into the open, Mr. Cummings preceded his own remark with the declaration that the big crime conference "is already a great success."

Mr. Bettman opened the debate with a defense of the popular election of prosecuting officials—the method by which most of the states now select district attorneys as contrasted with appointment procedure of Canada, England and all other English-speaking countries.

The American Bar Association's recommendation for creation of state "departments of justice" in each state with unified supervision by the local attorney general, Mr. Bettman declared, would be ineffective.

Against People's Rights

"To take away the right of the people to elect their own enforcement officers would be to reverse the policy of democratic America for over 100 years. There is scarcely a county in our country where the sheriff is not elected," he said.

Making prosecuting officers responsible to the state attorney general or to the Governor, Mr. Bettman added, would take prosecution out of county but into state politics.

"How about Huey Long?" he demanded.

Replying to the Bettman address with considerable feeling, Mr. Medalie declared, amidst applause, that "our county and local controls are but relics of our ox-cart days."

"I appreciate the excellence of Attorney General Bettman's appeal for a democracy that still calls for a ballot a yard long with everybody included from coroner to keeper of the pound," he said, "but efficient democracy calls for the election of a few who are responsible to the people who know whom they are electing rather than the election of a long list consisting of many of whom they know nothing.

Exceptions, of Course

"So long as attorneys general, as well as district attorneys are elected, with exceptions, of course, like Mr. Bettman, we will never have as good men as if the attorney general were appointed by the Governor who becomes solely responsible for him."

Denouncing lack of co-ordination of present investigative officers, Mr. Medalie cited New York City, which he said has five independent prosecutors—one for each county.

"Imagine," he cried, "a police department in the City of New York operating in five independent geographic units."

Local political considerations, he continued, too frequently surround a competent district attorney "with a staff of disreputable hacks brought together out of the sweepings of local political clubs."

Ad Nauseum

"Until the district attorney or prosecuting officer is moved from local political control," he exclaimed, "and the responsibility for his appointment and continuance in office is vested in the highest responsible officers of the State, this condition will undoubtedly continue—to the point of public nausea!"

It was at this point that Mr. Cummings entered the debate. Explaining that he would not take sides, he nevertheless pointed out that in Connecticut—his own State—state attorneys, as a relic from colonial days, are appointed by the judges, and that this procedure has been followed for more than a century. Neither prosecuting officials nor the judges are elective in Connecticut; the judges being named by the Governor, as in most New England states, contrary to practice elsewhere.

"The net result is," said Mr. Cummings, "that the judiciary is highly respected and the state attorneys are almost invariably the leaders of the bar.

Office Much Sought After

"The office is very much prized as an insignia of pre-eminence in the achievements of the profession. The system works. It has some aspects of local, some of centralized administration. There is no racketeering of any consequence in Connecticut—it is a well-ordered State, of steady habits."

Judge Clarence N. Goodwin of the American Law Institute, sided with Mr. Medalie, declaring the county too small to be a unit for prosecution.

Earl H. De Long, Northwestern University, said the real problem was in defining the jurisdiction of federal and state prosecution and warned that 500 federal agents could never hope to take the place of "130,000 local police officers."

Renewing the fray with vigor, J. Weston Allen of Massachusetts asserted that the Attorney General should never be made subject to the legal authority of the Governor. On the other hand, while the Attorney General's office is independent of Massachusetts, he strongly urged the system in vogue there of giving the Attorney General supervisory control over all local District Attorneys.

A dramatic turn was given the debate by the evidence at this point of Eugene Stanley, District Attorney of New Orleans and for many years connected with the prosecutor's office in Louisiana's chief city.

What of Senator Long?

He referred to Senator Huey P. Long as "the Senator-Governor of Louisiana," and said, he was one of the officials proscribed by this Executive. When he sought to investigate a ballot box fraud, he declared, the Long attorney general stepped in and ordered him to desist. Why give the Governor power over prosecuting machinery, he implied, if the governor is to be of the Huey Long type? He warned federal officials that efforts at centralization would rouse the "opposition of every politically minded prosecuting attorney" and threaten co-operation with the Government's anti-crime drive.

Applause during the debate seemed about equally divided. Many seemed to take comfort, as did Mr. Medalie, in the belief that federal success is in such sharp contrast to local failure against crime that it is bound "ultimately to bring the case to a dramatic climax."

Board Is to Settle Prison Goods Scope

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Dec. 12

INTENT on solving the long-disputed problem of giving work to prisoners but of not competing with private industries, Mr. Roosevelt announced today the formation of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., a corporation to determine what the scope of industrial operations shall be in government penal and correctional institutions. These were named directors: Sanford Bates, Thomas A. Rickert, John B. Miller, Dr. M. L. Brittain, and Sam A. Lewisohn.

The corporation will have the power to determine the extent of industrial operations and, so far as practicable, diversify prison industrial operations so that no single private industry shall be forced to bear an undue burden of competition with the products of the prison workshop.

Atlanta Starts Activities on Slum Clearance Plans

Bids Received on Techwood Project to Replace 13 Blocks of Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Construction bids on the $2,700,000 Techwood low-cost housing and slum-clearance project have been posted preparatory to starting actual building operations.

The Techwood development which will replace 13 blocks of slum area in the heart of Atlanta and will care for 603 families in apartments and row houses and also for 318 students in dormitories is the first of the federal low-cost housing project to reach the stage of construction. Bids received in Atlanta, Nov. 26 will be opened Dec. 20 it is understood and final plans and specifications for the undertaking have been completed.

It is considered that going forward with the construction of the Techwood project is a major part in the complete rehabilitating of that district in the land adjacent to the Georgia School of Technology and at no distant date it is expected that the university project as the second low-cost housing development, which is designed for Negro occupancy, will go forward. At the time these two projects were initiated, Administrator Harold L. Ickes went to Atlanta to participate in the ceremonies attending demolition operations beginning the undertaking.

There are other phases of the PWA's slum-clearance and low-cost housing program which have reached an advanced stage of development. Techwood is nevertheless, the first low-cost housing project which has advertised construction bids.

Fewer Building Permits

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reports a sharp decline in the value of building permits in November compared with both October and November, last year. The 215 cities regularly reporting issued permits for new buildings, alterations, additions and repairs, in the amount of $27,413,602 compared with $37,501,122 in October and $28,021,688 in the like month last year.

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Farm Declared Staying on Basis Of Investment

Marketing Called Field for Co-operative Action by Kirkpatrick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12—Agriculture in America is likely to continue to rest on a capitalistic basis, said Donald Kirkpatrick, general counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in an address today at the sixteenth annual convention of the federation.

"The American farmer should and will," he said, "continue to own and control his instrumentalities of production; and directly so, as the personal proprietor and master of his unit, obtaining a fair return on his investment and adequate compensation for his management and labor, and a reasonable profit for his enterprise."

Farmers could benefit by co-operative action, however, in many directions, he said. Marketing, insurance, pooled purchases and other major business operations could all be handled advantageously in this way.

Permitting Imports

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in an address last night, said that the Federation "should have its representatives at every large tariff meeting, and their cry should be 'We want more imports of industrial products.'"

Only through acceptance of larger imports can the farmer hope to find markets for increased production, he pointed out.

"I think it is high time," said Mr. Wallace, "that we worked out a tariff program. The need for increased imports is imperative, if we are to maintain our exports. This is impossible unless we reduce import duties, and I think these should be lowered on nonagricultural products particularly. A high tariff on industrial products increases prices and reduces purchasing power."

"A sound foreign market for wheat, cotton, tobacco and other exports" would result from an increase of imports, he said.

"We would increase purchasing power, and the farmers of the South and Middle West would buy more machinery, not only from the factories in the Midwest but from the East."

Ways of Looking Ahead

Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, who also spoke at last night's meeting, said that "it is high time to give thought to the coming generation rather than the coming election."

"In the complex social order of today," he said, "no group can safely attempt to support itself at the cost and detriment of other groups.

"The experience of the last years," he continued, "has taught us that awareness of inter-relationship of individuals and social groups is requisite to successful living in a modern world."

Some efforts which have been made for the assistance of agriculture have benefited some sections of the country and have been of doubtful value in others, said the Governor.

"Certain amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act should be passed," he concluded, "in order to permit eastern agriculture to share in the increasing returns to agriculture in other sections of the country."

Warren Honored

Distinguished service awards were presented by the federation at a banquet last night to Dr. George R. Warren, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, who has written 12 books on the subject; to Mrs. Florence Bovett, executive secretary of the Nevada Farm Bureau, and to Dr. Tait Butler, editor of the Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist.

A display of articles made by Tennessee's rural housewives created a good deal of interest among members of the federation. Miss Isadora Williams, assistant economist of the Agricultural Extension Service in Tennessee, said work of this kind had added many hundreds of dollars to farm family incomes this year.

Remedy for Crime In People's Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

volvers" over the country was given today, as J. Weston Allen, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, denounced the promiscuous sale of these lethal weapons, in one of the formal addresses.

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, engaged in a debate on the rival virtues of an appointed or elected prosecuting staff and pronounced the crime conference "already a great success."

President's Hand Felt

President Roosevelt indirectly entered the conference by announcing creation of a "prisons industry corporation to settle the question of employment for federal prisoners.

Scott M. Loftin, head of the American Bar Association, pledged lawyers of America to the revivified effort to extirpate crime, urged that the conference be put on a permanent basis and deplored the haphazard and "sporadic" federal efforts in the past which had consigned the Wickersham commission's $500,000 series of 13 crime reports, for example, "to dusty shelves."

A group of penologists discussed prisons and concluded that crime prevention work, social justice and economic improvement are the real means of meeting the crime problem, rather than more prisons.

Ferdinand Pecora, member of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission recommended a 10 to 2 verdict by juries instead of the rule of unanimity.

State Help Is Needed

Gordon Dean, special attorney, Department of Justice, declared that interstate contracts are necessary for crime control, and pointed out that fleeing witnesses frequently cannot be extradited from state to state.

Meanwhile, an undercurrent of feeling developed in the conference that the Federal Government's sensational success in apprehending kidnapers and gangsters in the face of equally spectacular failure of local officials to achieve the same result, would eventually force a reform of local police organizations—althought it were preceded by a preliminary period of jealousy and failure to co-operate by local police with federal officials. Declaring local police officials are frequently in "ex-cart days" George Z. Medalie, former United States Attorney in New York predicted that federal competition was bound "ultimately to bring the case to a dramatic climax and improved conditions."

A note of impatience ran through Mr. Evans's speech at the apathetic attitude of some citizens to the crime problem.

"Are the people to calmly watch each other perish?" he demanded, "in a state of suspended civic animation because they won't, or anyhow do not, exert the power they possess to save themselves?"

Public Is Apathetic

"We have learned by sad experience," he declared, "that the public does not, and seemingly will not, arouse itself on the crime problem, and so some agency must be found and put in operation to do the arousing."

The American bar, he said, was willing to fill the breach; and Mr. Loftin, bar association president, was even more specific as to what his organization is now doing. It has put "criminal law and its enforcement" at the forefront of its "great unification program," reaching to 1400 different associations, he said.

"I think this crime conference," he said, "should go on from year to year," adding that he knew Mr. Cummings favors continuous and persistent work in the field. Specifically, he recommended consideration of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the American Law Institute; and the better selection of judges in particular indicating sympathy for the withdrawal of the latter from the popular ballot and substitution of some sort of appointive system like that just set up in California.

Salt Trust Men Face Arrest

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 12 (AP)—Bench warrants for the arrest of 28 industrialists and wholesalers accused of having formed a salt trust in violation of the anti-monopoly laws were issued yesterday by Federal Judge Eusebio Gomez. They were charged with raising prices in the tariff-protected salt industry nearly 100 per cent.

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Personnel

The most important factor in any business is the people who run it. Depression years have brought many changes in local store organizations. We have had few changes; none in our officers, directors or major executives.

This is Strawbridge & Clothier's 67th Christmas season, but the basic ideas and ideals of the founders still prevail, with a management trained under these policies.

Several employes have been here over 50 years; over 300 have been here more than 25 years, but thousands of others have worked here from a few weeks to periods giving ample training and experience. In this way our business is kept alert, progressive and sound—the energy, the virility, the viewpoints of the younger generation, being tempered with the wisdom of experience. DOES NOT A STORE FAMILY OF THIS KIND APPEAL TO YOU AS AN ORGANIZATION WHICH CAN BE MOST HELPFUL IN YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING?

One Price to Everybody

Our aim is to mark every item in our stocks at the lowest possible price; that price is the same to everybody and is not high enough to permit the granting of discounts to certain privileged classes. Our employes receive a discount on purchases for their own families, and large orders for hotels or institutions are handled through the Contract Department, but every customer who patronizes us pays the same as every other customer. IS THIS NOT A REASSURING POLICY FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS?

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We do not claim infallibility, and adjustments or corrections are necessary on about one-half of one percent of our total number of transactions. When mistakes do occur, we are eager to correct them and, to insure satisfaction in every transaction, Strawbridge & Clothier took as their trade mark many years ago, the Seal of Confidence, which is our guarantee to you of complete satisfaction with every purchase. SUCH A GUARANTEE IS PARTICULARLY HELPFUL WITH CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

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If it is more convenient for you to buy on a 30-day charge plan and you do not have an account with us, we shall be glad to have you take this matter up with our Credit Office on the Tenth Floor. Opening an account here is not difficult nor complicated; after you have arranged for it, all purchases for the current month will be billed you on the first of the following month. One of the many advantages of an account here is the Charg-a-plate. This not only acts as an identification coin for you, but facilitates your purchases and insures correct name and address. NO OTHER LARGE PHILADELPHIA STORE CAN OFFER YOU THE ADVANTAGES OF A CHARG-A-PLATE.

Deferred Payments

Any merchandise in our stocks can be bought on deferred payments if desired and a great many people use this service. In buying on deferred payments you pay exactly the same price for the merchandise as by any other method; a small carrying charge is added, depending on the length of time you wish to extend the payments. Arrangements for deferred payments can be made on the Seventh Floor.

Christmas Music

The concerts given by the Strawbridge & Clothier Chorus have much more than local fame. This year the first public Concert will be given on Thursday evening, December 13, and each morning thereafter at 10 o'clock, and on evenings that the store is open at 7 o'clock. The new cantata, "Saints and Seraphs," will be presented this year with very beautiful pageantry.

Toy Store

Our Toy Store on the Fifth Floor has been entirely made over, with new floors, new lighting and new layout. It is very bright and "Christmassy" in its cheerful red-and-white colorings, with broad aisles and plenty of clean, fresh air. You will find this a different kind of Toy Store—it has been planned for parents as well as children.

Children's Play Room

On the Seventh Floor we have opened a Children's Play Room where mothers may leave their children in charge of competent supervisors while they shop in the store. NO OTHER LARGE PHILADELPHIA STORE OFFERS THIS SERVICE.

Restaurants

The Strawbridge & Clothier Dining-Room on the Sixth Floor is an excellent place to get your luncheon, afternoon tea, also dinner on nights that the store is open. The Fountain Lunch in the Basement is in continuous service at all hours when the store is open. Both of our Suburban Stores, at Ardmore and Jenkintown, also have good restaurants.

Post Office

Stamps may be purchased and purchases mailed on the Fourth Floor. Stamps are also sold in the Stationery Department on the First Floor. A letter box is located under the Mezzanine.

Gift Wrapping

On the Mezzanine is a Service Desk where customers will be assisted in the wrapping of their Christmas packages.

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Irish Bill Stirs Citizenship Query In Dublin Debate

Opposition Reminds De Valera He Travels Abroad on King's Passport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—When is an Irish citizen not an Irish citizen? This adaptation of the old riddle about the door is very much to the fore in the debate in the Dail on the Irish Citizenship Bill, the committee consideration of which began here Dec. 12.

The answer given by the Opposition is that an Irish citizen ceases to be an Irish citizen when he leaves the Free State. From that moment he becomes a British citizen.

Eamonn de Valera, President of the Executive Council, however, does not agree. "We are not in a position to take British acts from a Statute Book," he said, "or to tell the British that they must cease calling Irish citizens British subjects."

But when the bill is passed, he added, it would be "an impertinence" for the British to go on calling Irish citizens British subjects any longer.

To which the Opposition replies that when Mr de Valera goes abroad, he travels on a passport issued in the name of King George and that nothing in the present bill changes this incontestible fact.

No Provision

At present, the Irish Free State is the only Dominion which has not got a special definition of nationality. In Canada, the Immigration Act differentiates between "aliens," on the one hand, and Canadian "citizens" and British "subjects," on the other. British subjects having Canadian domicile are Canadian citizens. The South African, Australian and New Zealand nationality acts are on the same general lines.

The Free State Bill does not mention the term "British subject," and makes no provision for British subjects to acquire Free State nationality through domicile alone, though it permits the Free State Government to enter into conventions with other governments to establish "mutual citizenship rights." Neither does the Irish bill define the term "alien," which according to the law of the other dominions is "a person who is not a British subject."

Under the new bill any person born in the Free State since Dec. 6, 1922, shall be considered a citizen of the Irish Free State. Those born at sea under the Free State flag are likewise denominated citizens, as well as those born abroad with a father who is a citizen. Naturalization may be obtained after a year of continuous residence in the Free State, provided that the applicant has lived at least four years of the previous eight years within the boundaries. Grant of citizenship to husband or wife does not automatically confer it on the other party, nor does loss by one mean loss to the other.

"Impertinence"

Frank MacDermot, a vice-president of the United Ireland Party, in the debate on the second reading which was passed without a division Nov. 28, told President de Valera that to say it was "impertinence" for the British to claim any Irish national as a British subject, was an invitation to the British Government to deprive Irish nationals of their status as British subjects.

A heated argument ensued as to whether British citizenship rights came to Free Staters as "British subjects" or by virtue of mere "association" in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. MacDermot said they came as the effect of common "allegiance" to the British Crown. Mr. de Valera denied it.

He went on to say that "not one word" of the Bill would have to be changed if Ireland became a Republic.

Nevertheless last week-end the Government gave notice of its intention to move a number of amendments including one to repeal the common law relating to British nationality in so far as it is in force in "Saorstat Eireann."

In the opinion of the opposition, the bill even if amended in this sense fails to give Free Staters non-British status when traveling abroad.

How About It?

Patrick McGilligan, a former Minister for External Affairs, wanted to know whether if an Irishman were kidnaped on the China Mission the Free State Government would not have to rely on British gunboats for his protection. Did they want the privilege to enter for British medical and law examinations, Mr. McGilligan asked. Were they going to continue using British consuls where there were no Irish ones, or did they mean to ask German or French consuls to help them? Did they, in the final resort, want the aid of British armed forces, or would they seek the help of armed forces of some other nation?

Repercussions of the Bill are being heard in Westminster as well as in Dublin. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, told the House of Commons that the Bill as it stands makes no provision for the "common status" of all citizens of the Commonwealth, and that he was in communication with the Free State Government on the matter.

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New Manchurian Trains Move Exactly According to Schedule

Lafa-Harbin Railway Is Turned Over by Its Builders

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Point
Map of Railroad to Harbin Shows Its Nearness to Japanese Ports

HARBIN, Manchuria—It is only a short time since the Lafa-Harbin Railway was handed over by the contractors to the Railway Administration of Manchukuo, and since its transfer on Sept. 1 there has been very considerable passenger and goods traffic, making it a competitor of the North Manchuria Railway. This also lead to the assumption that it will presently become one of the leading railways of the Manchurian Empire.

A Russian who has just made a trip by this line from Seishin to Harbin states that he left the port of Seishin at 4 p. m. one day, Oct. 6, and arrived in Harbin the next day at 8 p. m. by the through express train, exactly to the minute by schedule time, after 28 hours en route.

Many Tunnels

The train is an excellent one in every way and the track runs through innumerable tunnels and over great railway bridges which makes one wonder how the construction work of this great line has been effected in so short a time. The scenery is far and away more beautiful than on the line from Harbin to Hsinking, mountains and rivers being visible all along the route.

There is no doubt that the floods of last summer caused very considerable damage to the railway track, but owing to the very energetic measures taken by the administration, the line has been completely restored and at the present moment both passenger and freight trains are running on scheduled time.

During the construction work there were often attacks made by bandit gangs but there is now an excellent guard kept all along the line, and the fear of being attacked by bandits has been dispelled.

Guards Against Bandits

There are a number of Russian guards of the line under the command of Colonel Ushakoff, who is a strict disciplinarian, insisting on his men carrying out their duties to the full satisfaction of their employers. The Russian guards state that they are well treated by the railway authorities and are also on good terms with the native population.

It often happens that small bands of robbers make their appearance in the villages near the railway stations, and in such cases the Russian guards are always ready to help to drive them out.

The new railway possesses excellent dining and sleeping cars, while the servants are courteous and obliging. The food served is of the best quality.

The very rich country around Kirin through which the railway runs, is visibly developing, owing to the new line, while small villages are springing up near to the railway stations where railway houses for the railway staff and guards have sprung up like mushrooms, the residents requiring vegetables, fowl, etc., which can be supplied by the small Manchu farmer. The stations are all stone or brick buildings, solidly built, and all exactly the same style, having offices for the railway staff and good waiting rooms for passengers.

Later on, trains may be run right through from the Korean coast to the River Amur at Sakhalin, as the railway to the last-named town will soon be completed, thus strategically giving Japan the possibility of sending through troops to the great Russian river within four days.

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City Workers Adopt Jobless Villagers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Page Bank,
County Durham, Eng.

BY UNDERTAKING to provide £100 annually for four years to enable voluntary work schemes to be put into operation, the London staff of the Board of Education have "adopted" this distressed mining village of Page Bank.

The money is being used to provide tools and material. A Midland agriculturist has also given the village £150 out of which a social service center will be established. The population of Page Bank is 400, and 95 per cent of the employable males have been jobless for four years.

Convicted Slayer Freed

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12 (AP)—One of the convicted slayers of Don Mellett, the vice-crusading newspaper editor of Canton, was a free man last night. Louis Mazer, who, after turning state's evidence in the case, and serving six years was given a commutation of sentence from the indeterminate term of five to 20 years imposed upon him.

Survey Starts to Correct Charts of Northern Australia Coast-line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Errors on the existing charts of the coastline of Northern Australia are being gradually rectified by the survey ship Moresby, which is carrying out a thorough survey of Port Darwin and the coast of the Northern Territory. In some cases, it has been found that portions of the coast on the existing charts are a considerable distance out of their true position. A few places on the coast were as much as three miles out, and parts of Melville Island, north of Darwin, were about five miles out. Some of the charts in use were those made by Matthew Flinders more than 130 years ago.

Officers and men of the Moresby have to go ashore in boats to erect marks, such as high poles flying a white flag. Then the trees have to be cut down between the marks. Parties of officers and men have toiled at this work in tropical heat. Frequently they have had to enter mangrove swamps and work in mud up to their knees. Occasionally crocodiles have been seen sunning themselves on the mud banks.

The Moresby is now completing a survey of the entrance to Port Darwin and the channel approaching the town's jetty. During the last few years the harbor near the jetty has silted up, until there is now only a limited depth of water beside the jetty. At low tide the monthly steamer from Sydney lies with her keel in the mud. At high tide, her decks are high above the wharf because of the phenomenal rise and fall of the tide. The highest tides rise and fall about 28 feet.

Sardines Make Long String

Monterey, Calif., has figured that the 143,340 tons of sardines caught there the first two and one-half months of the 1934 fishing season, if placed end to end, would girdle the globe three times.

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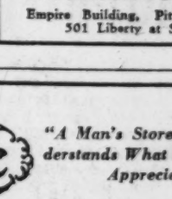
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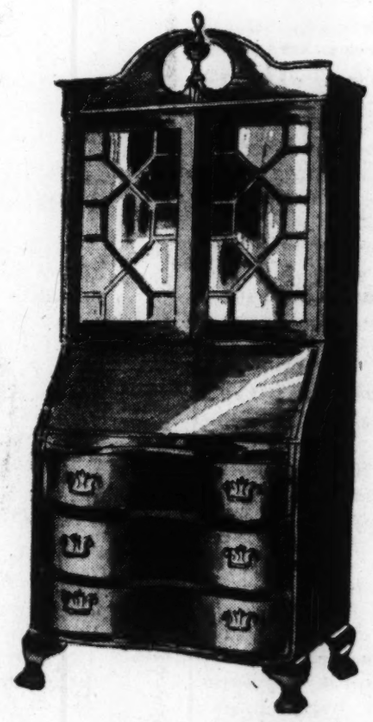
GIFTS for the HOME



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Damask Pillows—well filled with Kapok. Excellent damask covering.....75c to $2.95

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Belgian Rule at Crossroads With Parliament Blamed For Crisis Overthrowing Cabinet

Georges Theunis Chose Five Ministers Outside Ranks of Legislators for First Time in 104 Years, With Support of Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Belgium's parliamentary institutions are at the crossroads. For the ministry of Premier Georges Theunis, which is now in office, includes, for the first time since 1830, five ministers who not only do not belong to the parliamentary world, but in addition happen to hold the most important posts in the Cabinet.

Belgians have always had a deep attachment for their parliamentary institutions, which until the Great War generally functioned satisfactorily. In those days the ministers were invariably drawn from the ranks of the deputies and senators belonging to the majority. During the war, the Cabinet fled to Le Havre and there was reconstituted as a national coalition including Catholics, Liberals and Socialists.

After the war, however, party politics soon gained the upper hand again. Following two Roman Catholic-Liberal ministries under M. Theunis, for a short time Belgium was guided by a democratic concentration of Christian Democrats and Socialists. Not a very happy experiment. There was a flight of capital, followed by the fall of the franc. Soon another coalition was formed, under Emile Francqui, the franc was stabilized, the Socialists went into opposition, and the Roman Catholics and Liberals continued to rule.

During the postwar years of prosperity, Parliament voted a whole series of social reforms which greatly increased the state's indebtedness. With the slump the situation got worse, until four months ago a new ministry was formed by Count de Broqueville. For the first time in Belgium's history, this Government demanded—and obtained—full powers in economic and financial matters. This gave it the right to draft laws for the royal signature without the approval of Parliament.

As a result of disagreement among its members, the de Broqueville Government resigned recently without completing its task. Young King Leopold III then called on M. Theunis, who had taught him economics when he was still Crown Prince, to form a ministry. M. Theunis did not hesitate in summoning to his Cabinet five extra-parliamentarians, thus risking the displeasure of the two chambers.

The five nonparliamentarians, however, have the support of public opinion, which at the moment is not very sympathetic toward the parliamentary régime, which, rightly or wrongly, it blames for the economic and financial crisis.

British Notables at St. Andrews

© Sport and General

They're Honoring a Soldier-Statesman

It Was an Impressive Procession at the Ceremony That Inducted Gen. Jan C. Smuts of South Africa Into Office of Rector at St. Andrews University. In the Parade, Among Others, Were Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of St. Andrews (First Figure to the Right), and General Smuts (Without a Robe) Just Behind Him. While Back of Him Comes the Short Sir James Barrie, Now Chancellor of Edinburgh University—Said to Have a Strong Dislike for "Dressing-Up" and Parading in Ceremonial Regalia.

Smuts Finds World Still Good Despite Signs of New Tyranny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ANDREWS, Scot.—Scottish students here have given a tumultuous welcome to their new rector from South Africa, Gen. Jan C. Smuts. He for his part, sensing an affinity between Scot and Boer, has declared himself quite at home.

The former South African Premier brought a most cheering message to the students at his recent installation, when he declared: "There is more real good will and good feeling in the world than ever before. Contact with the common people everywhere is sufficient to convince us of that fact. . . . I do not agree with the common view that we are on the verge of another great war."

A Good World

General Smuts went on to tell of how he found the world "a good" place.

"My fundamental impression of life I can give you in words most of you know from your childhood," he said. "They occur on the first page of the greatest book in the world. They are truer than ever.

"This is a good world. We need not approve of all the items in it, nor of all the individuals in it; but the world itself—which is more than its parts or individuals—which has a soul, a spirit, a fundamental relation to each of us deeper than all other relations, is a friendly world. It has borne us; it has carried us onward; it has humanized us from the ape-like condition of the beginning and guided our faltering footsteps throughout the long and slow advance; it has endowed us with strength and courage.

"It has proved a real vale of soul-making for us humans, and created for us visions, dreams, ideals which are still further molding us on eternal lines. It is full of tangles, of ups and downs. There is always enough to bite on, to sharpen wits on, to test our courage and manhood. It is, indeed, a world built for heroism, but also for beauty, tenderness, mercy.

All Sorts of Folk

"I have passed through pretty rough passages: I have sampled the world and human nature at many points, and I have learned that it takes all sorts to make a world. But through it all my conviction has only deepened, that there is nothing in the nature of things which is alien to what is best in us. There is no malign fatalism which makes fools of us in our dark striving toward the good. On the contrary, what is highest in us is its own reward, so life carried its own sanctions and the guarantee of its own highest fulfilments and perfections. That is my ultimate credo; and it is not founded on hearsay, but on my first-hand experience in that cross section of the world which I have lived through. I remain at heart a believer and an optimist."

While admitting that he sees much ground for anxiety in the events of the times, General Smuts sees none for real pessimism. The human mind, he points out, has already solved most difficult problems in national organization and even begun to lay the foundations of an international order.

General Smuts said where he sees danger is in the decay of principles, of the individual's responsibility and share in government. Individual freedom, individual independence of mind, individual participation in the difficult work of government seem to him essential to all true progress.

The issue of freedom, General Smuts holds, is once more squarely raised by what is happening in the world, and cannot be evaded. The danger signals are up in many colors and in many lands. The new tyranny, disguised in attractive patriotic colors, is enticing youth everywhere into its service. Freedom must make a great counter-stroke to save itself and western civilization.

More and more, ran his message to Scotland's youth, must the will to freedom be our real motive power—not merely an abstract political ideal, but a creative force inspiring our young men and women to noble action.

Night Institutes In London Mark Growth to 184

Adult Education Aided During 21 Years of Pioneering

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Evening institutes, which have brought after-school education within the reach of the great majority of Londoners, recently celebrated their "coming of age" at a Pageant of Progress in the Royal Albert Hall.

The London County Council now runs 184 institutes scattered over the city. Only 21 years ago, London knew little better in the way of adult education than the night schools; and the night schools knew little better than the teaching of reading and writing to those artisans and factory workers who attended them.

No one had realized that, since abilities are not liberated in board schools by the light of nature, "mute, inglorious Miltons" are apt to remain mute and inglorious unless somebody of pioneer instincts digs them out.

To launch the present system of organized courses in evening institute, in polytechnic, in settlement and in college, was no light task, since strenuous opposition was offered in the early days and official opinion was slow to recognize that courses run on uniform lines and compelling those who took them to attend regularly were preferable to the old haphazard schooling which was indulged in only now and again "according to inclination."

But the task was undertaken and held up, with the result that the enrollment of students in a recent year reached a total of nearly 250,000.

Duce's Paper Warns Italy Will Remain On Gold Standard

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 12 (AP)—Italy's lira is on the gold standard to stay and persons who promote rumors to the contrary will be punished severely, Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, assured the nation today.

A rumored further 6 per cent cut in government salaries, it said, is untrue because "at the present time costs of living are going up."

A rumored tax on coupons for consolidated bonds and other emissions is "grotesque, because the bond conversion last February brought a 30 per cent reduction in the income of bondholders."

The lira is on the gold standard and will remain so, said Il Duce's organ. "The drastic measure taken at the last Council of Ministers is more eloquent than any discord could be on government policies" is its statement. This referred to the measure making the Government overseer and controller of every cent of Italian money invested abroad.

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20c A FULL QUART
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It comes in honest-measure bottles, too . . . *full pints* and *full quarts*. In fact, so does CLICQUOT CLUB Pale Dry, if you prefer a really *dry* ginger ale.

Since 1881, CLICQUOT CLUB Ginger Ale has been a standard of purity. A lot of people look upon it now as a standard of value too. Try it! (*Pale Dry also comes in special hotel and club sizes.*)

Clicquot Club GOLDEN
The Vintage Ginger Ale

Constitutional Rights Suspended in Cuba

HAVANA, Dec. 12 (AP)—Drastic measures were invoked by provisional government authorities today to cope with threatened uprisings.

In the Provinces of Havana, Santa Clara and Camaguey, constitutional guarantees were suspended. Authorities thus were enabled to search homes without warrants; hold prisoners without bringing charges against them and inspect personal mail.

Matanzas is the only remaining province where citizens are assured constitutional rights, since the guarantees were suspended in Pinar Del Rio and Oriente Provinces some time ago. Cabinet members said the action was taken to enable the Government to combat acts of terrorism against life and property by certain groups. Police heightened their vigilance in Havana, searching pedestrians and vehicles minutely after midnight. The military supervisor in Santiago issued an order prohibiting pedestrians or vehicles on the streets after that hour.

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NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave., 235 West 23rd St., 745 Fifth Avenue
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IN 1784 there was no dependable Federal currency, and Boston transacted its business with a great variety of gold and silver coin of foreign countries. One of the purposes for which this bank was founded in that year was to provide a safe place to keep money. The Directors voted that all money received should be counted and deposited in iron chests at the end of each day's business, and the keys turned over to the president for the night.

One hundred and fifty years ago, clerks perched high before slant-top desks scratched with quill pens on great ledgers a record of each day's transactions at the bank. Today, over 90% of all banking transactions are based on credit and recorded by electrically operated bookkeeping machines, with no currency changing hands. In this bank as many as 400,000 checks have been handled in a single day.

★ ★ ★

This bank has kept abreast of the needs of its customers ever since the Revolutionary War. Its facilities can be of distinct use to you today.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
150th Anniversary
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¶ *You are cordially invited to visit the 150th Anniversary Exhibition at our Head Office, 67 Milk Street.*
¶ *Here, in rooms designed and furnished in the manner of 1784, are portraits, documents, autographs, furniture and silver, identified with men who established the bank and, for the most part, loaned for this exhibition by their present-day descendants.*

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Club Press Chairman Sharpens Her Pencils

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Preparing Newspaper Copy

Techniques Every Publicity Writer Seeks

Handling Publicity for Clubs—11

By Blanche Arter Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEED is one of the cornerstones upon which newspapers are built. Speed is essential if, as happens in metropolitan dailies, a newspaper is turned out every 24 hours — news gathered, written, edited, printed, and distributed—with a volume of words equal to the average piece of fiction which a publisher takes months to print.

Out of this need for speed have grown certain techniques and practices which even the volunteer chairman must learn and observe if his work is to be considered by the editor. The chairman should remember that a newspaper staff works under much pressure of time and, usually, has more material than the paper can use. Hence that co-operation which shows itself in carefully prepared material, in the observance of rules, and in consideration for the editor's time will be welcomed and will elicit valuable co-operation from the newspaper staff.

The newspaper's "deadline" must be observed. The deadline is the last hour when an article, called "copy" in newspaper parlance, can be received by the editor for any given issue of the paper. The deadline varies with different papers, according to the appearance of the paper on the street. It varies also with the different departments in the same paper, such as are in the Sunday issues of the large metropolitan dailies. The club department deadline usually is early in the week, leaving the staff and presses free for work in other departments of the paper later in the week.

Timing the "Copy"

The wise publicity chairman will ascertain the different deadlines of the various departments of the paper which he may use and will get his copy in as far in advance of the deadline as is compatable with good work. Such procedure gives the editor opportunity to check back and to plan the use of material which might not find space if it appears on the scene later.

That quality of promptness which is necessary in the observance of the deadline is essential to the preparation of copy also. Items and stories must be timely, must appear in print either before or immediately after the event occurs. Advance notices, items printed in advance of events, should appear far enough, but not too far, before the event to arouse interest and impel attendance. The first announcement of an impending affair may be news. Unless new elements are introduced, the second notice becomes merely propaganda, and subsequent notices are pure advertising. The discriminating editor takes this fact into consideration and seldom gives space to events that have received notice unless something new or different is introduced into the item.

The story which follows an event should appear in the first edition after the affair—the same evening if humanly possible. In fact, in cities where both evening and morning papers are in the field, the evening paper usually will not use an item concerning an event of the day before. It is stale news to them. Alert publicity chairmen anticipate many events, secure copy of the talks to be given, digest each talk, prepare their copy, and have it in the editor's office in time for the earliest issue which follows the event.

Preparation of "Copy"

The preparation of copy is important. Editors seldom accept copy over the telephone since confusion of names and other details of the story frequently result when the telephone is used.

Don't "scribble your scrawl on a scrap." Send in neat copy. Write on one side of the paper only. Type or write legibly; double or triple space the lines. At the upper left hand corner of the first page place your name, address, telephone number, and your title in the organization from which the publicity emanates. Number all subsequent pages and place your name in the upper left hand corner of each to identify the sheet in case it gets out of place in the editor's office.

Below your name state the release date, that is, the date when the story may appear in print. The release date is determined by the contents of a story. If you send to the editor, in advance of an event, a story which, by its contents, must be held until after the event occurs, your release date must be governed accordingly. Release dates take form thus: "For Release, evening papers, Monday, November 19, and morning papers, November 20." Or the nature of your story may be such that you would use, "For Release any time after noon Monday, November 19." Editors observe the release dates stated in the copy they receive, such observance being an invariable rule, as inviolate as the laws of the Medes and Persians. If no release date is given the editor will use his own discretion about when to print the item.

Leave a five-inch space between the release date and the opening paragraph of your story. This space is left for the editor to insert the headline and instructions to the printer. Do not submit a headline for your story unless you know your editor wants you to do so. Headline writing is a highly specialized branch of newspaper work. It is a matter of fitting letters and words into given space and form as well as suiting those words to the content of the story.

Leave a margin of at least an inch on each side of your story. Put the word "more" at the bottom of each page except the last; and at the end of your story write either "end" or "30" or —. Fold your copy, never roll it. Use ample first-class postage. If the manuscript is such that you want it returned, enclose ample postage for its return.

Play Fair

Play fair with all the newspapers in your community by giving all of them equal opportunity to use your publicity material. Even though an editor's views may be diametrically opposed to the things for which your organization stands send him copy when copy goes to your favorite editor. Organization members have been known to think they were punishing an editor when they purposely failed to send their organization items to him. They merely penalized their own organization because publicity for the organization is much more important to that organization than it ever is to the newspaper carrying such publicity.

[The last article in this series of 12 will appear next Wednesday.]

From Four Cut-Out Silhouettes Made for The Christian Science Monitor

White Silhouettes on Black

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is something different — white silhouettes on black. Not difficult to make, even if you feel you cannot draw, for some of the subjects can be traced and adapted from pictures and decorations. A bit of exaggeration or the cartoonist's touch gives them dash. Scenes from the Gay Nineties lend themselves particularly to this treatment. They can be used for Christmas cards, for decorative memorandum pads or as framed pictures. The white silhouettes can be mounted also on heavy black cardboard or wood painted black, shellacked and a calendar attached below by two ribbons. If one wishes to make a more serious silhouette—say, of one's child, or one's pet, it is possible to achieve a creditable likeness by taking a silhouette snapshot against the light and tracing the outline. A good quality of letter paper or fine white drawing paper is best for the silhouette. Trace or draw it on the paper, cut it out carefully with small scissors, then turn it over and paste it on the black background.

And Now, We Have Robot Dressmakers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The day when every woman's dress will be a fashionable dress, and every frock a gown, when the village draper will sell "style" at from five shillings upward, and when the country ladies will be able to compete with those of the town as fashion leaders, was forecast by Mr. Edward H. Symonds, president of the British Fashions and Fabrics Bureau, when he addressed a trade school recently.

He revealed that robot dressmakers, machines with "almost human" dressmaking possibilities, were now ready to be brought into industry. He himself, he declared, had viewed a collection of beautiful dresses in the making of which human fingers had no part at all.

"We have entered a new era," he added. "The nation has become fashion and color conscious. The standard of taste has never been so high."

For Children's Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children love little individual cakes and these may be made to match the decorations at a party.

Treasure Cakes

Bake any plain cake mixture in tiny rounds. When cold, cut the top off, scrape out a place in the center and fill with a cherry and nut icing. Replace the tops and cover the outside of the cake with plain icing.

Almond Flowers

Bake cakes in same shape as above, but ice with green (vegetable colored) icing, place a pink bonbon in the center and arrange blanched almonds around it in the shape of a daisy.

Rose Cakes

Bake a white cake in gem pans, hollow out the centers. Cover the shells with pink icing, and in the center of each, place a little pink candle, encircled with candied rose leaves.

Holiday Centerpiece

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An attractive centerpiece can be made for the table by fashioning the walls of a house out of domino sugar put together with icing. The spaces for windows may be lined with red crepe paper to give the appearance of red light coming from the house. The roof can be made of cardboard covered with cotton or of graham crackers covered with icing. The graham crackers may first be covered with red icing and then white to give the appearance of snow on a red roof. Place the house on a platform of cotton and lay out a walk bordered with "red hots" (cinnamon drops), or make the walk of the candies and cover all but places for footsteps with icing to show a snow-covered walk. Make it winding, of course. Place some colored gumdrops around for stones and add some sprigs of evergreen for trees.

Is the Table Set Correctly?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is a correctly set table? What furniture looks well and belongs in the dining room? What decorations, centerpieces and linens should be used at formal and informal dinners, luncheons, etc.? These questions together with many others are answered in the book, "Table Setting and Service," by Della Thompson Lutes, published by M. Barrows & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, Price—$2. A chapter entitled "Questions Most Often Asked Regarding Service and the Etiquette of Entertaining," is interesting as well as helpful. At the end of this book is a chapter devoted entirely to menus. Among these you will find menus for breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, meatless luncheons or suppers, party refreshments, school lunches, and for the holidays — Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years and Fourth of July.

Christmas Customs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS always interesting to carry out some of the ideas used in other countries in the celebration of Christmas. Here are some of the best known ones: In England the Yule Log was burned with much ceremony. The largest log obtainable was brought in to the fireplace and a great celebration was made of the lighting of it with a piece of last year's log which had been saved for the purpose. Games were played and carols sung. Groups of young people went from house to house singing carols in the street.

The Christmas Tree is supposed to have originated from the Ash Tree of Scandinavian mythology and Martin Luther is said to have introduced it into Germany. In Poland Puppet Shows and Carols help the people to celebrate. Boats are common gifts in Holland and are a great joy to the children. They put their wooden shoes in front of a large fireplace on Christmas Eve and fill them with grain and straw for St. Nicholas's horse to eat as he passes by.

In Germany the Christmarkt or Fair is filled with Christmas spirit. Streets are lined with booths in which are sold cookies, candies, Christmas trees and toys. Swiss love the outdoors so they put their trees in the center of the skating places. In Sweden large sheaves of grain are put on the house tops to feed the birds. Their tree is usually placed on a table and is rather small. The family dances and sings around the table. In Denmark trumpets are blown.

Fashion Nugget

A new movement has made its appearance in coats, a side movement contributed by godets let into the under-the-arm seams at the bottom. Wind has blown us from in front and from behind, but the cross-winds are new. They might be called "darting" winds.

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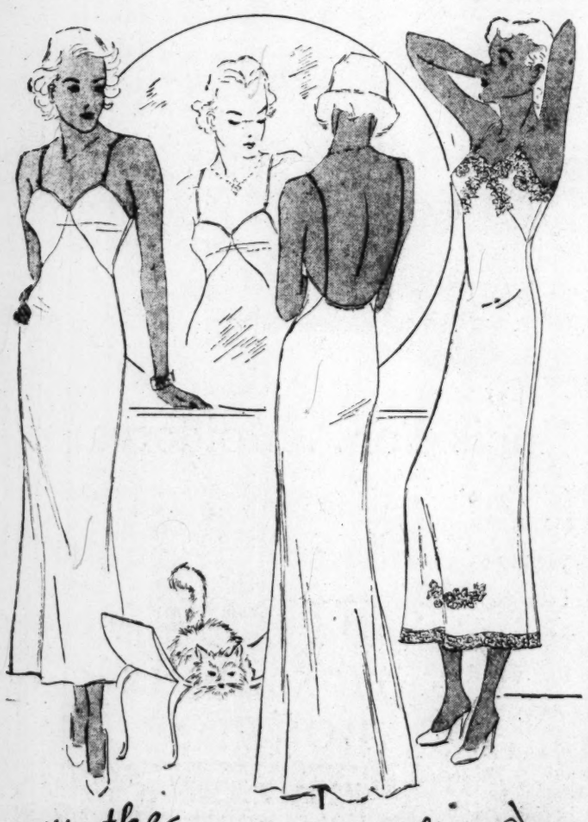

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Page & Shaw for a Merry Christmas
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Sunset in Donegal

IT WAS Sunday evening. The roads were full of people,—blue-suited men in caps talking at the lane-ends, groups of boys wandering aimlessly and throwing stones at the rocks, girls on bicycles returning from church, their perfect skins and raven hair intensified in color by the black of their neat coats and skirts; and the harsh clack of Gaelic gutturals followed them out of sight along the winding roads. The people along the northern sea of Donegal were mostly dark, a fine, handsome people descended from some pre-Celtic race, perhaps from the legendary Formorians, the sea-raiders whose stronghold was on Tory Island, there to the north in the fading blue of the sea. Yet that morning I had spent in the planted county of Derry, among Scotch voices and Scotch and English faces, half Europe away from these slim arrogant Mediterranean folk of Donegal.

People were everywhere; yet where did they spring from? Villages were miles apart. To my right was the sea, dulling to gray beyond the green and brown of the low hills that stretched out into the water; and alternating with the hills were the misty gray arms of the sea thrust far into the land, cold loughs around the edge of which sounded the mournful cry of the curlew as he rose and beat on long wings over the green pastures toward the brown of the inland hills. To my left were the farms, two-roomed houses whitewashed and thatched, scattered sparsely over the flatter land between the barren mountains and the shore, each with its little fields of oats and potatoes and its few green pastures surrounded by banks of turf and stone. Above them rose great rounded hills of granite, covered with the bog that stretched in places almost to the sea's edge, the brown waste of bog where no animal grazed and no bird sang.

* * *

NEAR EACH FARM a black wall edged the bog, the turf-cutting where the household found its winter's fuel; and beside the wall the peat stood weathering and draining in ridged stacks. And below the wall of peat, in the sludge of clay and moss, were the stumps of the oaks of the forest which had originally covered all these hills. The acid dampness of the peat had preserved the wood perfectly in the state in which it had been left by those first farmers of Donegal who, lacking good axes, burned down the forests to plant their corn thousands of years ago. The stumps bear yet the marks of these ancient fires, and among the roots are still found relics of the ancient inhabitants,—shields of wood and bronze, stone axes and dugout canoes hollowed by fire, paddle-shaped spades for cutting turf and wooden butter-tubs, still full of preserved butter, laid by against the winter by the ancient Celts who had no knowledge of cheese. Two thousands years have gone to building up the peat-beds that overlie most of Donegal to a depth of from five to ten feet; and a year's supply of peat for a single fire will strip from nearly an acre all the wealth that it has produced in two thousand years of growth.

Yet, for all the poverty of these bare boggy hills, they seethed with life. Children played about the doors of the little houses, and sturdy women drove up the cows for the milking, the gaunt hornless brown cows of Donegal, descendants of the earliest domesticated cattle of Europe. The scanty oat-crop stood shocked in the fields, each four hand-bound sheaves crowned by another sheaf reversed, and the hay stood in pikes in the meadows, waiting until the end of the harvest should give time for carting it to the barn. And down by the waterside the fishing boats were drawn up on the beach, and the nets hung drying upon their racks.

* * *

THE EVENING HAD become very still. The sun had gone, and the gray mist was rising from the sea over which gleamed the flashing light from Tory Island. On the landward side of the road a stretch of bogland had been stripped of its turf, drained and half reclaimed as pasture, a barren sludge of tussock grass and purple heather; and there, exposed by the digging, was the ruin of an ancient cromlech surrounded by a small stone circle. On the seaward side the land fell away in a series of small bluffs to the edge of a landbound lough, on the far side of which was a high dune, the sand gleaming white in the fading light. On the glazed surface of the lough a family of swans were feeding, the snowy cob and pen and the dingy gray full-grown cygnets thrusting their long necks deep into the water and withdrawing them with slow serpentine uncoiling. Farther out a shag was fishing, a black snaky figure low to the water, diving with a graceful plunge and reappearing so silently as scarcely to ripple its surface; and nearer the shore on their floating nest two young shags sat waiting for their dinner, small black and white figures sitting bolt upright, side by side with their wings spread wide.

Slowly the light faded, and the hills dimmed and were lost in the grayness of the sky, and the green of the fields melted into light and shadow. Only the water of the lough still gleamed silver, and from the beaches the last of the waders rose and sped overhead with a whistle of unseen wings and a crying of plaintive voices.

J. S. E.

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The Muskrats Are Building

THE darkness deepens. A raw wind is rising. At nine o'clock the moon swings round and full to the crest of the ridge, and pours softly over. I button the heavy ulster close, and in my rubber boots go down to the river and follow it out to the middle of the meadow, where it meets the main ditch at the sharp turn toward the swamp. Here at the bend, behind a clump of black alders, I sit quietly down and wait. . . . I have come out to the bend to watch the muskrats building, for that small mound up the ditch is not an old haycock, but a half-finished muskrat house.

The moon climbs higher. The water on the meadow shivers in the light. The wind bites through my heavy coat and sends me back, but not until I have seen one, two, three little figures scaling the walls of the house with loads of mud-and-reed mortar. I am driven back by the cold, but not until I know that here in the desolate meadow is being rounded off a lodge, thick-walled and warm, and proof against the longest, bitterest of winter.

This is the end of November. My wood is in the cellar; I am about ready to put on the double windows and storm-doors; and the muskrat's house is all but finished. Winter is at hand; but we are prepared, the muskrats even better prepared than I, for theirs is an adequate house, planned perfectly.

Throughout the summer they had no house, only their tunnels into the sides of the ditch, their roadways out into the grass, and their beds under the tussocks or among the roots of the old stumps. All these months the water had been low in the ditch, and the beds among the tussocks had been safe and dry enough.

Now the autumnal rains have filled river and ditch, flooded the tunnels, and crept up into the beds under the tussocks. Even a muskrat will creep out of his bed when cold, wet water creeps in. What shall he do for a house? He does not want to leave his meadow. The only thing to do is to build—move from under the tussock, out upon the top, and here, in the deep, wiry grass, make a new bed, high and dry above the rising water, and close the new bed in with walls that circle and dome and defy the winter.

Such a house will require a great deal of work to build. Why not combine, make it big enough to hold half a dozen, save labor and warmth, and, withal, live socially together? So they left, each one his bed, and joining efforts, started about the middle of October, to build this winter house.

Slowly, night after night, the domed walls have been rising, although for several nights at a time there would be no apparent progress with the work. The builders were in no hurry, it seems; the cold was far off; but it is coming, and tonight it feels near and keen. And tonight there is no loafing about the lodge.

When this house is done, then the rains may descend, and the floods come, but it will not fall. It is built upon a tussock; and a tussock, you will know who have ever grubbed at one, has hold on the bottom of creation. The winter may descend, and the boys, and foxes come—and they will come, but not before the walls are frozen—yet the house stands. . . .

The muskrats are building; the last of the migrating geese have gone over; the wild mice have harvested their acorns; the bees have clustered; the woodchucks are asleep; and the sap in the big hickory by the side of the house has crept down out of reach of the fingers of the frost. I will put on the storm-doors and the double windows. Even now the logs are blazing cheerily on the wide, warm hearth.—DALLAS LORE SHARP, in "The Lay of the Land." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA LOGE," by Renoir. In Mr. Samuel Courtauld's Collection, London

BY KIND permission of the owner, Mr. Samuel Courtauld, we are able to reproduce the first photograph of Renoir's famous masterpiece, *La Loge* ("The Theater Box") since it has been cleaned and received preservative treatment by Mr. Kennedy North. It is a picture that has been keenly admired by painters and experts for more than forty years; it was a feature of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, of the Impressionist Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries, London, in 1905, and again of the Exhibition of French Art at Burlington House in 1932; but never before has the subtle beauty and delicacy of its color and handling been so clearly evident as now, when it has come from Mr. North's expert hands looking as fresh as if it had only yesterday left Renoir's easel.

Yet it is sixty years since Renoir was inspired to paint this picture, which is signed and dated, "A. Renoir, '74." The man in evening dress is the brother of the artist, and the young woman in the black and white striped dress is a favorite model, known as Nini. It is a charming, intimate historical document of the social life in the Paris of the 'seventies, as well as a consummate masterpiece of Impressionist painting. But though the Impressionist movement had already been initiated in 1874, this relatively early painting may be regarded as a transitional work; before Renoir had discarded black from his palette, and before he had devoted himself to that passionate pursuit of color in shadows that characterizes his later work. It is Impressionist in its breadth of handling and atmospheric qualities; but it has not that intense prismatic luminism which was gained when the artist adopted the spectral palette of Monet and Pissarro. This does not mean that *La Loge* is better or worse than Renoir's later masterpieces; only that it is different. But it is important that this difference in color should be recognised by all who wish to understand the development of one of the greatest of modern French painters.

Pierre Auguste Renoir was born at Limoges in 1841; and, while a boy of thirteen, earned his living as a painter in a porcelain factory. This early experience had a lasting effect on his art, for he always preserved the light touch and delicate, Boucher-like grace of the dainty painter on porcelain; while, despite the realism of his subjects, his pictures always show a feeling for decorative arrangement. Having saved enough money to get to Paris, the young Renoir became a student in the atelier of Gleyre, where he made the acquaintance of Claude Monet, his senior by a year, and through him got to know Manet, Pissarro, Degas and other leaders of the Impressionist movement. In 1864 Renoir exhibited his first picture (*La Esmeralda*) at the Salon. Ten years later he sent *La Loge* and five other paintings to the memorable exhibition at the Galerie Nadar. Though he developed his style and extended his range of color later, it is clear that Renoir was already a master in 1874. In its own sphere *La Loge* can challenge comparison with anything he did later; and it remains one of the most hauntingly beautiful and tenderly expressive French paintings of the nineteenth century.

F. R.

Under Samoan Skies

THE delight of life under Samoan skies is that of existence in a land of sunshine, warmth, odorous flowers and soft "trade" breezes; of leisurely habits and of the companionship of people who are kindliness and hospitality itself, once you have won their confidence.

You live mostly in the open, for it is always warm. The native houses themselves are the finest and most suitable tropical dwellings in the world. The huge, dome-shaped roofs are of thatch, finely woven out of sugar cane fronds. This is laid over a close lattice work of mulberry-tree wood which is supported by posts of coconut trees, for these two woods alone resist the ravages of the white ant. The roof falls to within about five feet of the ground, leaving an open space all around. Palm-leaf curtains may be let down over this in wet weather.

The floor of the Samoan house is sometimes of wood, but more frequently only of smooth round pebbles from the beach over which are laid many of the soft, beautifully woven Samoan mats. The family, which may be numerous, generally sleeps upon couches formed of a dozen or more of these mats. If there is a European guest, more amenities may be provided, and one end of the house is curtained off for him by drapings of the native cloth, called "tapa." This is made of the bark of the mulberry tree pounded into pulp, dried and covered with curious designs stained in with native dye. Snugly ensconsed behind this, his privacy is respected by the rest of the family, and at night the whisper of the odorous trade breezes through the surrounding palm groves and across the thatched roof of the Samoan house is as soothing and as slumber-inducing as the gentle fall of a summer night's shower upon the roof of a New England farmhouse.

In Samoa, as in Tahiti, you "wake to the golden dawn" with a feeling of unreality, of being in fairyland. If you are a newcomer, you find it difficult for a while to convince yourself that all this dream-world is actually a part of the "hustling" clamorous place you have left behind, four thousand miles across the sea. And you wander happily through many tranquil days, tarrying long on white beaches beside blue lagoons or swimming in limpid waters which are always of a perfect temperature that never varies. On moonlight nights the silvery rays filter down among the coconut palms, flash on quiet, warm lagoons and probe with ethereal fingers into tropical gardens, while the gently stirring air is heavy with the scent of a hundred blossoms.

M. T. G.

Verklig förtröstan

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

NÅGON har sagt: "Det har icke varit och är icke pengar, som det amerikanska folket behöver. Vad det behöver är uteslutande förtröstan—och det äger förtröstan nu". Under de senaste åren ha många människor funnit, att det icke finnes fasthet i någon materiell grundval, att en materiell inkomstkälla kan tryta, arbetstillfällen kunna upphöra, rikedomen "gör . . . sig vingar", och att de få erfara fattigdom och brist. Till vad kan man då sätta sin förtröstan? På vad eller på vem kan man lita med visshet? Böra vi vända oss till någon annan än Gud? Verklig förtröstan innebär, att vi anförtro allt åt Honom, det skapande Sinnet. Detta är en tro, född av en rätt förståelse av Gudomen; det är förtröstan på Hans godhet.

Ett märkligt exempel på tillit till Gudomen och på det lidande, som kommer genom brist härpå, omtalas i Fjärde Moseboken. Ombud för alla Israels stammar sändes in i Kanaan för att "bespeja landet". Flertalet av dessa spejare berättade, att landet var bebott av jättar, att städerna voro stora och omgivna av murar; och de talade om svårigheter. När folket hörde dessa redogörelser, blevo de övertygade om att det skulle vara oklokt och farligt att försöka taga landet i besittning. Josua och Kaleb trodde emellertid, att det skulle vara möjligt för Israels barn att intaga landet. Deras visshet var grundad på deras tro på Gud. De litade på Hans löften och förtröstade på Hans aldrig svikande godhet. De sade: "Med oss är Herren", och deras förtröstan lade i dagen ett stort andligt faktum.

Emedan de mötande svårigheterna förstorats, blev den förtröstan Israels barn hade undermінerad av fruktan och tvivel. Emedan de saknade sann förtröstan och ej förmådde lita på Guds löften, kunde de ej göra de rätta ansträngningarna för att intaga Kanaans land—deras rättmätiga arvedel enligt löftet. Brist på förtröstan berövade dem de goda ting, som skulle tillfallit dem, om de liksom Josua och Kaleb hade förstått, att Herren var med dem i varje rätt företag. Deras brist på förtröstan ådrog dem även det ökade straffet av en förlängd vandring i öknen, tills de hade lärt sig trons läxa.

Förtröstan inspirerad av förståelsen, at Guds allmakt alltid är med Hans barn, styrande och ledande, är en viktig faktor i den tro, om vilken Kristus Jesus sade till sina lärjungar, att den skulle flytta berg. Denna förståelse giver mod att gå framåt och övervinna hinder, vilka eljest skulle stå i vägen för vårt inträde i harmoniens land. Genom andlig förståelse kunna vi förverkliga uppfyllelsen av varje rätt önskan. Mary Baker Eddy har givit följande råd (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 206): "Träng tåligt vidare; Gud är god, och det goda är lönen för alla som ihärdigt söka Gud". Mod och förtröstan motverka de överhängande tyngderna av fruktan, tvivel, oro och ängslan samt giva bärkraft och spontaneitet åt uppriktig strävan. Väpnade med tro, förtröstan, ihärdighet och ett rätt uppsåt kunna vi tränga vidare, möta och övervinna varje svårighet och finna belöningen i mån av våra rättfärdiga strävanden.

Jättar i form av föreställningar om brist, fattigdom, bedrövelse, arbetslöshet och sjukdom tyckas mähända hindra oss på vår väg till medvetande om riklig tillgång, men såsom Kristen Vetenskap lär är den all-älskande Fadern, gudomlig Kärlek, aldrig skild från dem som förtrösta på Honom. De som studera Kristen Vetenskap få lära, att vad de behöva är icke större mänsklig styrka, icke personligt inflytande, ej heller en vidgad verksamhetskrets, utan ett mer helgat erkännande av att makten tillhör Gud och att den därför är tillfyllest; att Gud är oändlig, och att Hans makt och vishet därför äro tillgängliga; att Han är den all-älskande Fadern-Modern och att Han därför alltid ömt vårdar sig om alla Sina barn.

Att helt förtrösta på Gud i fråga om tillgång, att tro på Hans löften, att erkänna Honom såsom den fullkomlige Givaren av fullkomliga gåvor är att dväljas i ett land, flödande av obegränsade välsignelser. Ty löftet, i dag liksom på Josuas tid, gäller de oförfärade, dem vilka litande på Guds godhet övervinna den villfarelse, som talar om brist på det goda. Det gäller dem som med det lilla barnets tillitsfulla tro veta, att Guds löften hållas, och som så få se dem uppfyllda. Den tro som känner Gud såsom fullkomlig Kärlek tillsluter gapet på fruktans lejon.

Ja, förvisso, "med oss är Herren". Hans omätliga frikostighet, Hans aldrig svikande godhet, Hans kärlek—allt detta är med oss. Vad finnes väl att frukta? Låt oss icke gå tillbaka och ej heller dröja kvar i modlöshetens och tvivlets öken, utan med tillförsikt och utan fruktan draga vidare och med förtröstan taga i besittning de välsignelser vår all-älskande Fader berett, i det vi erinra oss Mrs. Eddys ord å sid. vii i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "För dem som förlita sig på det uppehållande oändliga är denna dag rik på välsignelser".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Great Arab Chieftain

IBN SAUD, now in 1917, was thirty-seven years of age and in his prime. A great giant with a handsome head set finely on broad shoulders. . . .

Even when seated he was rarely still, but his movements were deliberate and not jerky as those of the ordinary Arab. He walked with long rapid strides. Though over heavy and big for the Arab horses, he sat a horse well and had a great reputation as a swordsman.

Whether at home in the palace in Riad or traveling among the tribes he lived as frugally as if he was campaigning. He cared nothing for comfort. His bed in the palace was a cheap iron affair. His clothes were simple; he used no silk; his only finery was a little embroidery on his cloak and gold wire in his headropes. . . .

He was always alert, watchful, and working. He slept very little—three or four hours a day at the most—not because he was a bad sleeper, but because he had trained himself to this allowance by stern discipline, so that he might have more time to work. He grudged each hour to sleep as precious time thrown into the waste of unconsciousness. He had much to do and so short a time in which to do it.

He also worked with great speed and complete concentration. He had a prodigious memory. He would dictate rapidly to two secretaries at once on two different subjects, interleaving his sentences, turning now to one and now to the other, and while he was waiting for them to catch him up deal in broken periods with a judicial case or discuss some matter of business with a minister and keep all clear in his head. An interruption did not muddle him; he would deal with it and then without a question return to what he had been doing before at the point he had left off as if the interruption had never occurred. . . .

Sometimes if he had finished the day's business early he would, in the cool of the evening, ride out on horseback with his guards, his children and his slaves round him, for a picnic among the gardens and palm-groves outside the town walls.

Once free of the town and its puritan atmosphere he would behave like an overgrown schoolboy, romp with his children, play practical jokes on those round him and roar with laughter if they succeeded, and he was not resentful if they retaliated.—H. C. ARMSTRONG, in "Lord of Arabia, Ibn Saud." (London: Barker.)

Wintersweet

KING WINTER holds the garden in his thrall
While aconites and yellow jessamy
And snowdrops sleep beneath his canopy.
But wintersweet is fragrant on the wall,
With starry blossoms that do so recall
The flowers of summer days as if the tree
Had stored, by some strange secret alchemy,
Within itself the essence of them all.

With scent of pink, and gillyflower, and rose,
And mimulus, and lavender and balm
The shining crimson chalices are filled:
And wafted on the lightest breeze that blows
Floats now above the garden's sleeping calm
The winter joy this lovely tree distilled.

EDITH E. LAMB.

Real Confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEONE has said: "Money was not and is not the need of the American people. Their need is solely for confidence—and they have confidence now." In the last few years many have found that there is no stability in any material basis; that a material source of income may fail, employment may cease, riches may "make themselves wings," and poverty and lack be experienced. Wherein, therefore, may one place confidence? In what or upon whom may one depend with assurance? Should we look elsewhere than to God? Real confidence means confiding all to Him, creative Mind. It is faith born of a right understanding of Deity; it is trust in His goodness.

A notable example of confidence in Deity and the suffering ensuing through lack of it is recorded in the book of Numbers. Representatives from each tribe of Israel were sent into Canaan to "search the land." The majority of these spies reported that the land was peopled with giants, that the cities were walled and great; and they told of difficulties. Hearing these reports, the people were persuaded that it would be unwise and dangerous to make the effort to gain possession of the land. Joshua and Caleb, however, believed it was possible for the children of Israel to possess the land. Their assurance was based on their faith in God. They relied upon His promises and trusted in His unfailing goodness. They said, "The Lord is with us," and their confidence set forth a great spiritual fact.

Because of magnifying the difficulties to be encountered, fear and doubt undermined the confidence of the children of Israel in the promises of God. Because they lacked true confidence and failed to rely upon God's promises, they failed to put forth the proper effort to gain possession of the land of Canaan—their rightful inheritance according to promise. Lack of confidence deprived them of the good things which would have been theirs had they understood, as did Joshua and Caleb, that the Lord was with them in every right undertaking. Their lack of confidence also brought upon them the added penalty of a further period of wandering in the wilderness until they had learned the lesson of faith.

Confidence inspired by the understanding that God's omnipotence is ever with His own, reigning and ruling, is an important ingredient of that faith which Christ Jesus told his disciples would remove mountains. This understanding gives courage to go forward and overcome obstacles which would otherwise hinder one's entrance into the land of harmony. Through spiritual understanding one may realize the attainment of every right desire. Mary Baker Eddy has counseled (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 206), "Press patiently on; God is good, and good is the reward of all who diligently seek God." Courage and confidence counteract the impending weights of fear, doubt, worry, anxiety, giving buoyancy and spontaneity to honest endeavor. Armed with faith, confidence, diligence, and a right purpose, one may press forward, face and overcome every difficulty, and find the reward in proportion to one's righteous efforts.

Giants in the form of beliefs of lack, poverty, distress, unemployment, disease, may seem to dispute our passage into the consciousness of plenty, but as Christian Science teaches, the all-loving Father, divine Love, is never separate from those who trust Him. Students of Christian Science are learning that their need is not for greater human strength, not for personal influence, nor an enlarged environment, but for a more consecrated recognition that power belongs to God, and is, therefore, adequate; that God is infinite, therefore His power and wisdom are available; that He is the all-loving Father-Mother, therefore He ever cares tenderly for all of His children.

To trust God absolutely for supply, to have faith in His promises, to recognize Him as the perfect Giver of perfect gifts is to dwell in a land flowing with unlimited blessings. For the promise today, as in the time of Joshua, is to the valiant ones who, relying upon the goodness of God, subdue the error claiming lack of good. It is to those who, with the trusting faith of a little child, know God's promises are kept, and so obtain their fulfillment. The faith that knows God as perfect Love stops the mouths of the lions of fear.

Of a surety "the Lord is with us." His immeasurable bounty, His unfailing goodness, His love—these are with us. What is there to fear? Let us not go back nor linger in the wilderness of discouragement and doubt, but trustingly and fearlessly fare forth, and with confidence possess the blessings our all-loving Father has provided, recalling the words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

A Wingéd Victory

OH BIRDS of song and plume—beloved of all—
That curved against the sky in sudden flight
Winging to fairer regions, prithee know
Th' cousin sparrow singeth in the snow
And giveth warmth of cheer to graying light.

He was such common clay, thou didst despise
The meagerness of music that he knew;
Yet thou hast fled the storm, while careless he
Chirps on undaunted—wingéd victory!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Moderate Recoveries in Stocks Follow Yesterday's Drop

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Stocks Have Good Rally After Shakeout

Standard Issues and Various Specialties Move in Moderate Volume

By Forrest Price

And then they came back.

Many stocks rallied well today after yesterday's shakeout.

The market was a little unsettled but it was apparent that the bears were not going to have everything their own way.

Volume of trading amounted to about 800,000 shares.

Again the specialties were in the limelight. However, the standard issues, particularly the rails and an assortment of the industrials, beckoned traders.

Delaware & Hudson, Atchison and Atlantic Coast Line each advanced a point or so. Union Pacific dropped a point at one time.

Gains of 2 points or more were recorded by Universal Pipe & Radiator, U. S. Rubber first preferred, Island Creek Coal, Wilson A and the preferred, each at new highs; Kendall preferred, Briggs & Stratton, also at a new high, and several others.

On the down side were Franklin Simon preferred, Safeway Stores, Spiegel-May-Stern, Vulcan, Worthington Pump B, Wrigley, Archer Daniels and others. Declines in these ranged from a point to 3 points.

Slightly irregular price changes obtained in the bond market. But trading generally was quiet. In fact, it was so dull that it was impossible to discern a definite price movement in any of the groups.

Commodities markets did not show much briskness. Chicago grain prices were on the down grade most of the session. Cotton was quiet, and net changes were small.

Various reasons have been advanced for the decline in the market yesterday and which gathered considerable momentum in the last hour.

And none of them seems to fit. For most of the bearish factors have been generally known for some time. While unemployment has increased somewhat, and railroad earnings are showing little or no improvement, there are other and more favorable influences at work.

For instance there has been a steady increase in steel operations for the eighth consecutive week. And the Edison Electric Institute today reports power output last week increased 7.7 per cent over a year ago and 8.4 per cent over the previous week.

After stocks have had a prolonged upturn they usually swing downward for a spell, and without warning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The stock market pulled itself together and found its footing today, after yesterday's bad spill.

Some further scattered selling developed, but the list moved irregularly higher, helped by favorable steel and electric power production statistics. Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, said in an address before the Bond Club at midday that such railroad reorganizations as are necessary should not be put off too long.

Specialties Lead Advance

A few specialties led the morning advance in shares. Radio preferred B, a weak feature yesterday, rebounded 2 points from last much of its gain. The Wilson Class A and preferred issues rose a point or two to new highs for the year, and similar gains appeared in American Can, Celanese and International Business Machines. Such issues as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Bethlehem, Johns-Manville, National Distillers, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Santa Fe and Consolidated Gas, showed only negligible changes from yesterday's final prices by early afternoon.

Du Pont dipped a point, possibly in response to news of President Roosevelt's conference to consider taking the profit out of war, although du Pont's business is now predominantly of a peace-time nature. Safeway Stores also dipped a point.

Bond Trading Slow

Bond trading was slow during the forenoon today, although the market had a somewhat steadier tone.

Secondary rails were irregular, with the majority of price changes on the up side. U. S. Governments held to a narrow range.

An exception to the improvement in low priced carrier bonds was Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, which were forced down a point to 54. Gains of around half a point accompanied trades in Erie 5s, which sold at 71, New York Central 5s at 64¾, Pennsylvania General 4½s at 104½, Northern Pacific 4s at 101½.

There were like advances in International Telephone 5s at 62, Postal Telegraph 5s at 44½ and Texas Corp. 5s at 103½. A considerable number of transactions in Armour & Co. 4½s were closed around 102⅜, or a shade below yesterday's closing price.

Early dealings in the federal group brought gains of 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point in both series of Treasury 3s and in the 4s. Others of the list, including the guaranteed loans, were practically unchanged.

The foreign list was quiet, with quotations steady. Fractionally higher prices ruled for German 7s, Japanese 5½, Belgian 7s and Uruguay 6s.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	1.00½	1.00⅝	1.00	1.00⅛	— ½
May	1.01⅜	1.01⅝	1.00⅜	1.00⅞	—.01⅛
July	.95⅝	.95¾	.94½	.94⅝	—.01
Corn					
December	.92¼	.92⅝	.91	.91⅛	—.01⅜
May	.89⅜	.89⅝	.88	.88⅛	—.01⅝
July	.86⅛	.86⅝	.85¼	.85⅝	—.01⅞
Oats					
December	.55⅛	.55¼	.54¾	.54¾	— ⅛
May	.52⅞	.53⅛	.52½	.52⅝	— ⅛
July	.48⅛	.48⅜	.47⅛	.47⅜	— ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.78⅝	.78	.78	— ⅝
May	.83⅜	.83¼	.83¼	— ⅝
July	.84⅛	.84	.84	— ⅝

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec.12	Dec.11
11⅛	6		Adams Express	900	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7	
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	100	31	31	31	32	
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7⅜	3½		Advance Rumely	100	5	5	5		
9⅜	4¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	7	
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	500	110¾	110¼	110⅝	111	
3⅜	1⅜		Airway Elec App	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
23⅞	16⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	2900	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅛	
8¼	1½		Allegheny Corp	800	1½	1½	1½	1½	
23⅛	15	.30	Alleghany Steel	200	18¼	18	18		
16⅛	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23¼	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	900	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞	
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	500	133¼	133	133¼	133	
20⅛	11½		Alpha Port Cem	400	15⅛	15¼	15⅛		
55⅜	39	2	Amerada	400	47⅜	47	47⅞	47⅜	
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	44	44	44	44¼	
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	600	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	130	48	47⅝	48	48	
13½	6½		Am Crystal Sug	700	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
72⅞	46½		Am Crys Sug pf	800	54¼	54	54¼	54¼	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	24¼	24	24¼	24½	
117¼	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	117¼	117¼	117¼	117	
108⅜	90¼	4f	Am Can	4100	107¼	106½	106½	106⅜	
152½	126⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	125	125	125		
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	600	17	17	17	17	
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	2800	32	31¼	31⅝	31⅜	
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	1900	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4½	
30	11¾		Am & For Powpf	400	13½	13¼	13½	13½	
25	11		Am & For Pow 6	400	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	
17½	6⅛		Am & For Pw 2pf	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	
74⅜	35½		Am Loco pf	200	45¼	45¼	45¼	46¼	
10⅛	3½		Am Hide & L	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
10	3¼		Am Ice	400	3	3	3	3¼	
11	4¾		Am International	600	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅝	
1⅜	⅜		Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10	3¼		Am La Fr pf	50	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	
28¾	14½		Am Locomotive	900	17⅞	17	17¾	18	
74⅜	35½		Am Loco pf	200	45¼	45m	45¼	46¼	
20⅞	12⅞		Am Metal	900	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅞	
12¼	4		Am Power & L	700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
26½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½	
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	9900	15⅛	14⅜	14⅞	15	
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	5300	20⅜	19¾	19¾	19⅝	
8¾	3⅛		Am Seating	500	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	20½	20½	20½	20½	
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Sec	5800	36¼	35¾	35¾	35⅞	
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	121½	121	121½	122½	
104¼	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	104	103⅞	104	104	
26½	10¼		Am Steel Fdries	2800	16¼	15⅝	16	15⅝	
44½	37	2f	Am Stores	100	44½	44½	44½	44⅜	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	65	64½	64½	64¾	
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	6400	109¾	109¼	109¼	109¼	
13	7		Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
28¾	7¾		Am Type F pf (h)	70	12⅞	11½	11½	13	
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	900	13⅞	13¾	13¾	14⅛	
17⅜	7		Am Woolen	500	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	8	
43¾	36		Am Woolen pf	200	38⅛	38	38	38½	
17⅜	10		Anaconda Cop	5100	11⅛	10¾	10¾	11	
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	500	18¼	18	18¼	18	
10⅛	5½		Andes Copper	100	4¾		4¾	4¾	
7⅞	3¾		A P W Paper	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
39⅛	26¼		Archer Daniels	400	36¾	36	36¾	38	
102½	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	300	103	102	103	102½	
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	8700	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	500	67½	66⅞	67	67	
8¾	2		Arnold Constable	400	6½			6½	
18⅛	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
81½	46		Asso Dry G 1pf	400	75½	74½	75		
73¾	45¼	2p	Atchison T&SF	2200	54½	53½	53¾	53½	
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	300	89	89	89	88½	
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	1500	38⅜	34	35	34¼	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1100	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24½	
55⅝	35½	2b	Atlas Powder	100	42¼	42⅛	42½	42¾	
57⅜	16¼		Auburn Auto	1900	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	24¾	
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅝	
10¾	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	7800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
			—B—						
18	4½		Baldwin Loco	2400	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	400	20¼	20	20¼	20¼	
34⅜	14⅝		Balt & Ohio	4000	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
37⅜	16		Balt & Ohio pf	300	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅜	
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	100¾	100¾	100¾		
38⅛	16¼		Barker Bros pf	20	34½	34⅜	34½	35	
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	1300	6¼	6	6⅛	6	
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	400	17⅞	17	17⅛	17½	
76⅝	50	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	1300	76½	76½	76½		
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞	
127	95½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼		
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	4800	16	15¾	15¾	15¾	
19⅝	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1500	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼	
40	26	1½	Best & Co	800	37	36¾	37	36¾	
49⅛	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	8200	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	29⅜	
82	54⅞		Beth Steel pf	400	66	65½	66	65	
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	23¼	23¼	23¼	24	
16⅜	6		Blaw Knox	400	9⅜	9	9⅛	9⅛	
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	100	23	23	23		
56¼	28		Bluementhal pf	100	31½	30	30	30	
111¼	63¼		Boeing Airplane	2200	10¼	10	10	9⅝	
68⅜	44½	*2	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	58¾	57¼	58	58	
93	76	4f	Bon Ami A	140	93	92	92	92½	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1100	24½	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛	
29⅜	16⅛	1f	Borg Warner	2100	28¼	28	28	27⅞	
26½	12	1f	Briggs Mfg	9100	25¾	25	25¾	25¼	
25⅞	12	1f	Briggs & Strat	1800	25½	23⅞	25½	23¾	
44¾	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	400	31¼	30¾	31	30⅞	
80½	50	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	50½	50¼	50¼	50⅜	
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	400	56⅝	56½	56⅝	56½	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	30	60	60	60	60	
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	20	30⅜	30	30	29⅞	
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
15½	5⅞		Bullard	900	12⅜	11½	11⅝	11⅞	
3½	1		Burns Bros B	50	1½	1½	1½	1½	
19⅜	10½	.40e	Burroughs Add	900	15⅛	15	15	15⅜	
3⅞	3¼		Bush Term (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
6	2¾		Bush Ter deb (h)	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
15¾	5¾		Bush T Bldgs pf ct	60	12½	12½	12½	12½	
3¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
32¾	13¾		Byers	1100	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18	
67⅞	40		Byers pf	10	46	46	46	47	
			—C—						
44⅜	18⅜	1½	Calif Packing	800	37⅛	36¾	36¾	37½	
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	1100	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
6⅝	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	600	3	3	3	3	
18¼	10⅞		Canadian Pacific	2300	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11¾	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞	
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	100	9	9	9	8½	
86⅜	35		Case Thresh	5100	52¼	51⅛	51⅜	51⅜	
35¼	23	1f	Caterpillar Trac	3600	34	33½	33⅞	33⅜	
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	7100	31½	30	30⅞	29¾	
4	1		Celotex vtc (h)	200	2¼	2¼	2¼		
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf (h)	210	17½	17	17½	16½	
21⅛	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	24	23¾	24	24¼	
12⅜	5½		Century Ribbon	600	11½	11¼	11½		
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	4400	41½	41¼	41¾	41⅝	
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	
35	17½		Certain-Teed pf	100	29	29	29	29	
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2200	44	43⅜	44	43⅞	
7	1⅞		Chi & E Ill (h)	200	1¾	1¾	1¾		
5½	1⅞		Chi & Gt West	300	2	2	2	2	
8½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15	4½		Chi & N'western	1400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛	
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	500	10⅜	10	10	10⅜	
9⅞	3⅝		Ch Pneu Tool	700	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼	
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	600	21¼	20½	21⅛	21	
6¼	2		Chi Rk I & P (h)	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2	
9⅝	3		Chi Rl&P 7% (h)	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
30⅜	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	900	28⅜	28	28	27½	
11⅝	3¾		Childs Company	700	6½	6½	6½	6½	
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	17800	38⅜	37¾	37⅞	38⅛	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	21½	21½	21½	21½	
90½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	90	90	90	89½	
2⅛	½		City Stores	900	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc	200	½	½	½	⅝	
5⅝	2¼		City Stores A	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	
5⅛	2		City Stores A vtc	100	4⅛	4¼	4⅛		
21¾	8¾	.80	Clark Equipment	100	15¾	15¾	15¾		
18⅛	9⅜	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	1700	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	101	101	101		
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	700	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅜	
9	4		Colonial Bea Oil	10	7½	7½	7½		
8¾	3⅜		Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
30	11		Colo & So 2pf	110	12¼	11½	12¼	12¾	
19¼	6⅞		Columbia Gas	5100	7¾	7½	7½	7½	
41⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	400	38¼	37¾	37¾	38	
77¼	58	*3.40f	Colmbian Carb	900	*72	72	72	72¼	
39½	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	5400	37¼	36⅞	37	36¾	
52½	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	52½	52½	52½	52	
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	108½	108½	108½	109	
30½	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	30	30	30	30	
61	35¾	2f	Comm Inv Tr	3100	57¼	56¼	57	56¼	
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	113	113	113		
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	6800	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	21	
3¾	1		Comwlth & So	23900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
52¾	21⅛	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	32	31½	31½	31¼	
35⅜	22	1.60f	Congoleum Nairn	1800	33½	32¾	33½	33	
5¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	500	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	10⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	1400	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17¾	
47⅜	21¼	2	Consol Gas	11200	23¼	22¾	22¾	22⅝	
95	80	5	Consol Gas pf	400	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	
4⅜	1½		Consol Laundries	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
14¼	7½	.42b	Consol Oil	2700	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7¾	
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	500	3	3	3	3	
2¼	½		Consol Textile	700	¾	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	6½		Container A	100	10	10	10	10	
5⅜	2¾		Container B	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅝	5½		Cont Baking A	900	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅝	
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	600	1	⅞	1	1	
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	4500	61½	60	60	60¾	
11⅜	6		Cont Dia Fibre	200	7½	7½	7½		
36¼	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	35	35	35	35¼	
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	800	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
22⅜	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	1800	18½	17¾	17¾	18⅜	
84½	58½	3	Corn Products	1400	65¼	64½	65	65	
150½	138	7	Corn Prod pf	500	150½	150	150½	149¾	
9⅞	3⅝		Coty	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6	
35⅞	28	2	Cream of Wheat	1500	35	34½	35	34⅞	
36¼	18¾	1g	Crown Cork & S	800	25½	24½	24½	25	
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	43½	43½	43½		
6⅜	3⅜		Crown Zellerback	400	5	4⅞	5	5¼	
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	200	22	21¾	22	22¾	
71	44		Crucible Steel pf	100	58	58	58	56½	
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		
10½	3¼		Cuba Ry pf	20	5	5	5	5	
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	
65	20½		Cuban Am S pf	70	41½	41	41½	41	
32⅜	27	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	46	45½	46	46½	
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishing	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½	
95⅜	43½	6g	Curtis Pub pf	300	94	94	94	94	
5¼	2⅛		Curtiss-Wright	5400	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅛	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	2900	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9	
			—D—						
34⅛	10¼		Deere & Co	4500	24	23½	23⅝	23	
18¾	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1900	18½	17⅝	18⅛	17¾	
73⅛	35		Del & Hudson	3700	43⅜	42¼	42⅜	42	
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	2300	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	70	70	70	70	
55⅛	29	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	400	53	52½	52⅝	52¼	
28⅛	21	1	Diamond aMtch	100	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞	
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	34	34	34		
46⅛	32	2f	Dome Mines	1800	37¼	36½	36½	37	
23	11½	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	11¾	11½	11¾	11½	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	5300	23¼	22½	22½	22⅜	
20	8¼	1½b	Dresser A	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	3600	96¾	94⅞	95¼	96	
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	110	104½	104½	104½	104½	
			—E—						
12¾	4⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	400	7	6¾	7	6⅞	
116½	70	4f	Eastman Kodak	1000	112	111½	111⅜	111½	
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	2000	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
19¼	6		Eitingen Schild	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	6600	28½	26½	26½	26½	
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	108½	108½	108½	108	
1⅛	3		Elec Boat	1200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9¼	4¼	.10b	Elec & Mus Ind	1600	7	6¾	7	7	
9⅜	2⅞		Elec Pow & Lt	1200	3	3	3	3	
19⅜	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	100	7	7	7	7⅛	
21	6⅜		Elec Pow & L pf	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
82	34	2.35	Elec Sto Battery	1500	47	46½	46¾	47	
17⅜	¾		Elk Horn Coal h	200	¾	¾	¾		
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	300	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
23⅛	10⅛		Engineers P S 5ps	200	15	15	15	14⅞	
25½	13		Engineers PS 6pf	100	18	18	18	18	
10⅜	5		Equitable Off Bld	1200	5	5	5	5	
24⅞	9⅜		Erie RR	1300	12¾	12½	12½	13	
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	400	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
39¼	9		Evans Products	8500	23¼	21⅞	22⅝	22	
			—F—						
3⅜	1		Fairbanks Co	20	1½	1½	1½	2½	
12½	3¾		Fairbanks pf	160	8⅜	7½	7½	7⅝	
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	1000	15¼	14¼	14⅜	15⅛	
65	30		Fanrbanks M pf	70	61¼	61	61	61¼	
11¼	4		Fed Lt & Tr ac	1000	7	6¼	7	8⅝	
3⅜	2		Fed Screw W	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
35½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	34½	34¼	34½	34¼	
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	20	103½	103½	105½	105½	
35¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	600	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½	
88	71	6	Firesn T&R pf A	300	88	88	88	86½	
69¾	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	62¼	61	61	62¾	
85	15		Florsheim Shoe A	200	25	24⅜	25		
21½	10½		Food Mach	100	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	20¼	
2	8⅛		Foster-Wheeler	2200	14⅜	14	14	14⅜	
17¼	6¼		Foundation	200	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8¾	
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	25	24⅝	24⅞	25¼	
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	2000	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	

Commerce and Finance

Full Prosperity to Begin Next Summer, Says General Dawes

Business and Industry

Ayres Sees NRA As One Barrier To Full Recovery

National Budget Deficits and Securities Act, the Other Two

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12 (AP)—Abandonment of the National Industrial Recovery Act was recommended yesterday by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, nationally known economist, as one of the three steps he believes will clear the path for a return of widespread prosperity.

Colonel Ayres urged the enactment of new legislation "designed to restore to business much greater freedom in profit and price competition."

Delivering his annual survey of the nation's business before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Colonel Ayres, a vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, asserted the United States is on the threshold of a restored prosperity.

"The national opportunity available to us for ending the depression is a brilliant one," he said, describing it as consisting of "the immense shortages that have accumulated during the past five years in construction and in durable industrial goods."

Describing durable goods as machinery, equipment, and other items capable of long usage, Col. Ayres asserted the present accumulated shortage of such amounts to as much as the normal output of all the durable goods industries for two and a half years.

"If all that accumulated shortage had to be made up, those industries in order to do it would have to operate at 25 per cent above their normal rates for 10 years."

The economist asserted the value of the durable goods shortage is approximately $55,000,000,000, and that in addition there is a $25,000,000,000 shortage in building, and another $5,000,000,000 shortage in needed new equipment for public utilities and railroads.

Three obstacles, he asserted, are blocking prosperity: Capital's fears of continued deficits in the Nation's budget, its fears that government regulation of business will be extended, and the difficulty of financing corporate enterprises under the regulations of the Securities Act.

The program of replacing the NRA would remove the second of these obstacles, Col. Ayres asserted, and the other two would be solved, he said, by "convincing evidence that federal policy is moving resolutely toward the attaining of a balanced budget based on sound money, and a thorough revision of the Securities Act designed to make the issuing of new corporate securities as simple and inexpensive a proceeding as is compatible with safeguarding the interests of investors."

Professor Wants Balanced Budget and Gold Standard

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12 (AP)—Dr. William Starr Myers, professor of politics at Princeton University, declared last night, "I do not believe that we can get out of the depression in the United States until we balance our budget and return to the gold standard and a sound currency."

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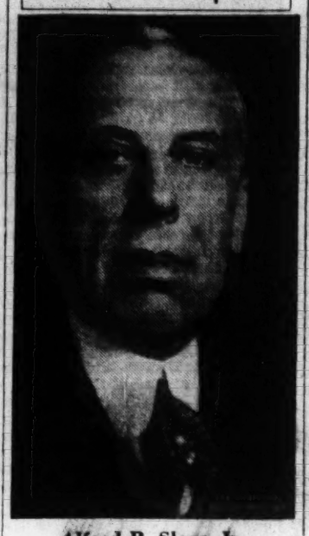


Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
President of General Motors Corporation

Nonferrous Metal Markets Reveal Better Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Sentiment among the nonferrous metals is better. Copper in particular seems to be in better favor of investors as judged by rising prices of copper shares. Domestic sales have averaged 1000 tons a day so far this month while foreign business has improved along with European prices. Makers of copper products such as wire and brass sheets report better orders.

One prominent copper producer stated on Tuesday that he sensed a decided change for the better. About 6000 tons of copper have been sold in the domestic market already this month as compared with 15,000 tons during all of November.

Sales of zinc for week before last, the latest figures available, were 7500 tons, the best for a week in several months. The better situation, however, received a chill in the form of November statistics which revealed an increase in surplus stocks of over 5000 tons to the largest supply since June of last year.

Lead sales for the week have been about 2000 tons as compared with 8000 tons for the preceding week. During the second half of November 18,000 tons of lead were sold, an unusually good total. Both lead and zinc prices are firm, at 3.50c, New York, for lead and 3.70c a pound, East St. Louis for zinc.

U. S. Opinion Against Obligatory Insurance Unemployment Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—A compulsory government system of unemployment insurance was voted against by all sections of the country except the Pacific and Mountain states, according to a geographic analysis of answers from 4682 newspaper and farm journal editors to a nation-wide questionnaire which was conducted by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The geographic division of replies to the question, "Does public opinion in your community favor a compulsory government system of unemployment insurance?" was as follows:

Geographic Division of Replies	Yes	No
New England	60 or 33.5%	110 or 61.5%
Middle Atlantic	221 or 40.9	308 or 57.0
E. North Central	349 or 35.0	628 or 63.0
W. North Central	449 or 31.9	916 or 65.1
South Atlantic	116 or 37.8	184 or 59.9
E. South Central	97 or 46.6	110 or 52.9
W. South Central	220 or 48.1	231 or 50.5
Mountain	132 or 57.9	92 or 40.4
Pacific	205 or 57.1	145 or 40.4

Glass Sees No Need For More Bank Laws

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Senator Glass of Virginia, authority on banking, talked for an hour yesterday afternoon in a meting which brought a declaration afterward from the Senator that he saw little necessity for new banking legislation at this session of Congress.

The Virginia Senator declined to discuss the views of the President.

"It is just as important to prevent evil legislation as to enact good legislation," commented Senator Glass, who was the author of much of the banking reform enacted by the last Congress.

Net Operating Income Of American Telephone

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP) — Net operating income of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. which covers operating activities only, amounted to $1,141,025 in October compared with $1,466,586 in the like month last year.

In the first 10 months net operating income totaled $11,761,863 compared with $10,519,886 in the like period a year ago, an increase of $1,241,977.

The figures do not include nonoperating income such as dividends, interest, and other revenues received and nonoperating charges such as interest and rates paid.

Among the group investment funds utilizing the advisory services of Administrative and Research Corporation are Quarterly Income Shares and The Maryland Fund.
ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH CORPORATION
(NEW YORK)
120 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Goal of Industry Workers' Welfare, Says Alfred Sloan

Sees Regimentation Doomed—Wants Higher Wage and Lower Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—Stating that the key to progress lay in the well-being of the American worker and that the industrial machine was not overexpanded, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, declared here last night that the "spell" of a planned economy and regimentation had been broken and that men are becoming increasingly aware that the "strongest instrumentality of revival and reconstruction is the existing system of free enterprise."

Mr. Sloan spoke before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, affirming his faith in a future which stands for further technological advance and scientific progress, increased hours of employment and greater production, a flexible wage scale bringing the largest wage total, a "free" worker as opposed to a closed shop and a works council plan for adjustment of labor relationships, modernization of industrial plants and the discarding of obsolete machinery, a reduction in the "real cost" of goods as against dollar costs, and the broadest possible spread between income and the cost of living.

Well Being of Worker

"The real problem," said Mr. Sloan, "is how much and in what way can the system of free enterprise, which has made America what it is today, be stimulated and how, at the same time can the recognized errors and deficiences be compensated, thus bringing all into a harmonious whole." He defined the goal of industry as "progress measured by the advancement and well being, socially and economically, of the American worker—those who work either for wage or salary—those who are dependent upon their own individual effort."

Taking up the question of labor, he said:

"We have reduced the hours of employment, and we have increased the hourly wage—the pay envelope, as a general policy, remaining the same. As a result, we have raised the real costs of goods and services but we have not raised the purchasing power of the American worker in proportion. . . .

"We should not further reduce the hours of employment—they should be increased. . . . It must not be presumed that shortening the hours of labor is undesirable or inconsistent with our objective, over the long pull, but that process is one of evolution, not revolution.

For Flexible Wage Scale

Discussing wages, he said: ". . . High wages are a corollary of prosperity. High wages do not create prosperity—neither do high wages of themselves accelerate recovery from depression. An inflexible wage scale freezes the process of recovery.

"The best wage scale is that which permits the fullest productivity; the maximum number of jobs; the largest total of wage payments. A wage level lower than that may mean the unjustifiable exploitation of the worker. A level higher than that tends to throttle down the industrial machine—fewer jobs, more unemployment. A fundamental point, almost universally overlooked, is that the price at which a worker can sell his labor is limited to the price that some employer can afford to pay.

The adoption of a "national organization—an outside interest as against an inside interest," means inevitably the workers' loss of independence, said Mr. Sloan.

"A national union implies the closed shop. The closed shop is an agreement to employ exclusively the members of a particular union. . . . I am entirely out of sympathy with the principles and implications of this course. . . . I believe workers should be free. Their right to work should not depend upon their membership in a labor organization. It is axiomatic in employer-employee relationships that organized labor, as such, can never be satisfied. It is the necessity of never stopping in its demands that forces leaders of organized labor to exert an unsound and uneconomic influence on our whole national economy.

Soviets Making Decided Bid for Tourist Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Reductions of approximately 50 per cent in first-class fares on the Trans-Siberian Railway are to be announced about the first of the year according to a representative of the American Express Company who recently returned from an extended inspection tour of the U. S. S. R.

The first-class fare from Moscow to Vladivostok in Wagon-Lit type of sleepers, including the usual charges for drawing-room and linen, will be approximately $130. These trains carry English-speaking interpreters.

The proposed reductions will also include dining car service. A book of coupons covering breakfast, luncheon, dinner and afternoon tea will cost about $3 a day.

New low rates will bring the cost of traveling the 6000 miles between Moscow and Vladivostok down to a fraction over two cents a mile including Pullman. By establishing the lowest first-class rate in the world, the Soviets hope to attract many round-the-world travelers to this route. A round-the-world trip can now be made for about $650 first class and $490 tourist class in the actual travel time of 35 days.

Further Advance In Steel Scrap Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Iron Age steel scrap price index shows a further gain this week to $11.33 a ton, an advance of $1.83 over the low for the year recorded in September and October.

Economist Outlines New Plan To Aid Delinquent Taxpayers

N. Y. Professor Would Have Private Finance Concerns Lend at Less Than Commercial Rate—Relieves Property Owner of Heavy Penalty

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—A new plan to facilitate the collection of delinquent municipal taxes and to relieve taxpayers of the heavy penalties incurred, as a result of their inability to meet payments on time, was outlined yesterday to civic leaders by Paul Studenski, associate professor of economics at New York University at a luncheon conference at the Bankers' Club.

Joseph D. McGoldrick, comptroller of this city, was the guest of honor, and in a brief address characterized the plan as "entirely sound and ingenuous."

The plan, which was originated by B. G. Orlove Jr., provides for the formation of private finance corporations to extend loans to taxpayers for the payment of delinquent and current taxes. It has received favorable attention from Mayor Fiorello F. LaGuardia and A. A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain.

The loans, according to Dr. Studenski, would be made at a rate of interest considerably below that obtainable on ordinary business or commercial loans, the lower rate being made possible by provisions giving these loans the same security which the city holds in its tax liens against the property. Thus the taxpayer would pay his taxes with borrowed funds which could be repaid in monthly installments, and the municipality would receive immediate cash for its outstanding taxes at no cost to it.

At a recent session of the State Legislature, the New York State Tax Law was amended to permit the operation of such a plan, as envisaged by Mr. Orlove. It is not in actual operation, however, awaiting the organization of new companies to undertake making the loans to the taxpayers who apply for them.

Under the plan, as outlined by Dr. Studenski, the delinquent taxpayer would benefit by avoiding the 10 per cent penalty, paying only the low rate of interest on the loan; by avoiding foreclosure proceedings; and by the substitution of 12 monthly installments for the present lump sum annual or semiannual payment. The municipality would benefit by the immediate conversion of its tax arrears into cash; by a greater liquidity in its income; and by an improvement in its credit standing.

"If the plan were to be put into effect in New York City today," Dr. Studenski said, "thousands of taxpayers who are in arrears and are subject to the 10 per cent penalty charged in this city, would avail themselves of it and apply to the private corporations organized under the law, for loans. A large portion of the city's delinquent taxes, aggregating over $200,000,000, would be rapidly converted into cash for the city's use."

Mr. McGoldrick said his interest in the plan was first aroused last spring partly because there was such a clamor for repeal of the 10 per cent penalty against delinquent taxpayers, which was introduced a year ago as part of the bankers' agreement. "It has been extremely effective in getting our taxes collected," he added. To the taxpayers in distress, however, this penalty adds a considerable further burden, he said.

Mr. McGoldrick said that under Mr. Orlove's plan, "a taxpayer who is not in a position to make regular installment payments can go to some private financing corporation and make arrangements for some payment so that the 10 per cent penalty would be stopped at once."

He added he had talked to state officials and to Jesse H. Jones, head of the RFC, enlisting their interest in the plan which subsequently was enacted into law by the State Legislature. The comptroller is known to have given valuable suggestions and advice to the author of the plan when it was first presented to him.

The World's Business

What the New Deal Has Done for Profits—1

THE fact that in the first year of the New Deal—10 months, to be exact—ended in 1933, the number of million-dollar incomes doubled will undoubtedly be regarded as ammunition by the "share-the-wealth," or redistributist, school of thought in the United States. According to the income-tax returns, the number of million-dollar incomes rose from 20 to 46, and the aggregate income they reported, from $35,000,000 to $82,000,000. Reported incomes were likewise greater in the categories of $25,000 and over. On the contrary, there was a fall in the total incomes of those reporting incomes of less than $5000. Judging the New Deal solely through this view of it, the lesson is that the Roosevelt Administration has been very kind to the high incomes, which, of course, come mainly out of profits.

There would have been a normal swingback to profits even without the help that the New Deal afforded. If the conditions that prevailed at the year-end of 1932 had persisted, private business would simply have collapsed. As it was, when Mr. Roosevelt came in, business men were in a state of desperation. Along with most other sections of the community, they wanted government help. Memories are notoriously short, but it is well to recall those times. What business required in the spring of 1933 was nothing less than a suspension of "rugged individualism." They asked for a suspension of the antitrust laws, which represent an effort of the state to keep the competitive system competitive. They were granted the right of combination, but only at a price. The New Dealers exacted a promise that they would increase wages before profits.

The great mistake, it seemed to me, was that the Government did not subsidize this unorthodox practice. After all, business was generally in the red when the NIRA was under discussion. If business men were to increase their pay rolls without taking any profits, they had to use something for money. Why not use reserves? it might be asked. But in 1932 business had already trenched on reserves; in fact, had done so already in 1931. According to the National Industrial Conference Board figures, the net deficit (which means income paid out but not earned, i. e., reserves) of America's corporations was $823,000,000 in 1931 and $1,446,000,000 in 1933. If wages were to be expanded before profits, clearly some outside help was required. The banks could not be expected to subsidize such unorthodoxy. It remained for the Government to do so, but no such help was forthcoming, and it was not till the very last week of the Seventy-third Congress, over a year after Mr. Roosevelt entered office, that any substantial scheme of direct loans to industry was enacted. This was the logical method of making a wage before profit policy at all feasible. As it was, wages were put up, but the consumers paid them out of increased prices.

As the income tax returns bear out, those prices have been put high enough not only to cover the increased wages, but at the same time to put business back in profits. For 1933 there was a sharp swingback from deficits. According to the National Industrial Conference Board, the net deficit for American industry for 1932 was 0.6 per cent, but in 1933 the net profit was 2.3 per cent. This year the uptrend will be continued.

I notice that the dispatches which record the income tax returns say that 1933 was necessarily unique in filling out profits. That, according to the New Dealers' view, was inevitable in the first stages of revival. While this is undoubtedly true, it is at variance with the ostensible purpose of the NIRA, which was to expand wages first and let profits take their turn after expanding wages had resulted in a bigger turnover of business. The New Dealers, according to the dispatches, say that the 1934 returns will not show such a marked expansion in profits. Perhaps not; but that will be because dividends have been kept down, not because profits have not been satisfactory.

The November issue of the bulletin of the National City Bank of New York gives some figures of profits for the first nine months of 1934. Combined net profits, less deficits, of 190 industrial companies amounted to $321,000,000, against $182,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1933, or a 76 per cent advance. This is, of course, only a cross section of American industry. But, with the business pick-up in the last quarter, the result may prove to be a clue to the general condition of American industry. The bank bulletin, indeed, makes the estimate of the annual rate of return (on the basis of its nine months' figures). Dividing net worth (book value of outstanding preferred and common stock and surplus account) by net profits (after the reduction of depreciation, interest on bonded indebtedness, taxes and other charges and reserves), one gets the annual rate of return. The bank puts it at 5.1 per cent in 1934, compared with 2.8 per cent in 1933—which is not at all bad when one thinks of the water still left in certain capital structures.

There is no intention in my review of adding anything to the current insinuations that profits are something to be frowned upon. We are committed to a system of private enterprise. If it is to be encouraged (and this is what pump-priming means), profits have to be encouraged. It is absurd to say in one breath that one believes in a regime of private enterprise and to argue in the next breath for reforms which would throttle private enterprise. Taxation is the classical method of tapping accumulations of wealth. But—and this is why taxation is a very scientific business—there is such a thing as taxing, as well as reforming, enterprise out of existence. What is intended here is to show what this column has often shown before—that the New Deal has not damaged the upbuilding of profits, at least in the consumer industries. Rather it has benefited them tremendously under the NIRA. In many cases manufacturers have been given control either over prices or, what amounts to the same thing, over production.

H. B. E.

Dawes Sees End Of Depression By Next Summer

Nation's Former Vice-President Predicts Beginning of Real Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12—The depression will end in June or July next year, Brig. Gen Charles G. Dawes confidently predicted here today. At this time, he said, consumer demand for durable goods, the real mark of returning prosperity, will definitely begin.

General Dawes, speaking at an Association of Commerce luncheon, based his startling prophecy, not on political or economic theories, but on the expected reaction of mass thinking. And in determining at what point this mass thinking would result in an almost spontaneous demand for durable goods, he went back to the depressions of 1873 and 1893. Here he found, he told his audience, that in each instance a period of about five years and six months elapsed between the initial stock market collapse and the general upturn.

Sustained Demand Coming

The uniformity in time shown on these previous occasions, and which may be expected in the present case, he said, "is due chiefly to the uniformity of mass action under the laws of human nature."

"Accordingly," he declared, "I suggest that not later than June or July of next year should be the beginning of the great sustained demand for durable goods due to the accumulation for five years of postponed demands, and this time should also mark the commencement of the year of full business prosperity in the country."

Lack of mass demand for durable goods, he said, does not imply a lack of mass confidence. This mass confidence was restored, he held, by President Roosevelt's bank moratorium in March, 1933, and after that date, he added, the general course of business in consumers goods reflected no loss in this recovery of mass confidence.

"The present delay in full recovery of demand in the durable goods industry, including iron and steel, the advent of which all agree marks the end of the depression," he said, "is not and has not been caused by any loss in mass confidence since its re-establishment in March, 1933. This delay which has occurred, not only in our present depression but in the recovery period of every other severe depression—domestc or foreign—is decreed by the constitution and the laws of human nature."

The average man, General Dawes said, during a depression will work to supply himself and his family with necessary goods and services for current consumption, and will postpone his purchase of durable goods.

Rush for Durable Goods

"You cannot force or cajole him into doing otherwise by pleas that it will hasten recovery," he pointed out. "Self-preservation is the first right of nature. This seems simple, but it is the reason why plans for 'priming the pump,' at least in the durable goods industry, create only a temporary increase in activity while the priming water lasts."

The mass of the people finally arrive together, however, he noted in a rush for the durable goods counter. And in the satisfaction of needs for consumption goods, which necessitates a current expenditure, General Dawes continued, there occurs inevitably a mass movement in demand for durable goods as the earned income of the mass passes the particular point where consumption necessities are covered.

This demand for durable goods, especially the heavy durable goods, in a depression, he said, while it always rises last, always rises fastest.

Good Call for Farm Land in New England

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—E. H. Thomson, president of the Springfield Federal Land Bank, reports that farm real estate continued to be in steady demand in New England, New York and New Jersey. He added that prices received for land sold by the Springfield bank are higher than a year ago.

Mr. Thomson is attending a conference of presidents of the 12 Federal Land Banks with the Farm Credit Administration.

"Collections of maturing installments on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner's loans have been very good except in a few areas where prices of the crops produced are extremely low," Mr. Thomson said. "They are now willing to make loans on farm land and extend short-term credit to the farmers of their communities.

"The Federal Land Bank of Springfield has made a total of 18,600 loans to farmers on its own behalf and for the Land Bank Commissioner in the last 18 months. These loans amount to over $40,000,000.

"Applications received are tending to decline slowly. The bank received about 975 applications during November, compared to 2200 in November, 1933."

Yonkers Ends Refinancing Program With Bond Offer

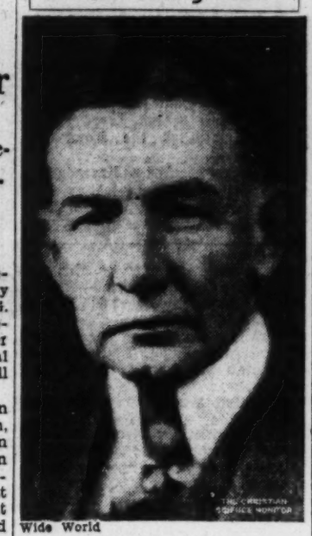
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—The final step in the refinancing program for the city of Yonkers is being taken with the offering of $1,600,000 of the city's 4½ and 5 per cent bonds at prices to yield from 3 to 4.60 per cent.

Award of the bonds was made to a banking group headed by Lehman Brothers, whose bid of par represents an interest cost to the city of 4.6932 per cent.

Two other bids were submitted, the second representing an interest cost of 4.82 per cent, and the third offering 100.269 for 5 per cent bonds.

Sees Turning Point



Wide World
Gen. Charles G. Dawes
Former Vice-President of the United States and Former Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

November Building Permit Values Are Far Below October

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—There was a sharp decline in the value of building permits issued during November as compared with October, and the figures were also slightly below November of last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

For the 215 cities regularly reporting, the November permits for new buildings, alterations, additions and repairs were valued at $27,413,602, as compared with $37,501,122 in the preceding month and $28,021,688 in the corresponding period of last year. This represented a drop of 26.9 per cent from October, whereas the normal seasonal falling off is about 12 per cent. The decrease from a year ago amounted to 2.2 per cent.

The decline in building permits as compared with October was general throughout the country, only one section, the Mountain States, showing improvement.

At New York City (five boroughs reporting) the volume of permits issued during November totaled only $5,794,025 compared with $8,360,972 in October and $10,748,633 in the like month of last year, the respective decreases being 30.7 and 46.1 per cent.

Substantial Gains In New 1935 Mining Machinery Expected

SAN FRANCISCO — Substantial increase in the demand for new mining machinery, milling equipment and supplies is anticipated in 1935 as a result of an increase of nearly 90 per cent in the value of gold mined in the 11 far western states in the first nine months of this year over 1933, according to comment on western business by the Bank of America.

Indicative of the expanding activity in western mining is the prediction of California mining men that at least 30 dredging projects will be in operation in that State in 1935. At present 24 dredging units are at work.

The total value of United States gold production, including Alaska and the Philippines for the first nine months of this year amounted to $70,000,000, compared with $36,000,000 for the like period of 1933. About half of the total was produced in the 11 far western states.

Cuban Sugar Exports Heaviest in Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—The heaviest export movement of sugar from Cuba in seventeen months is reported for the week ending Dec. 8, 1934, when a total of 101,633 long tons left the island, according to Lamborn & Co. Of this quantity 92,479 tons went to the United States, 8885 tons to the United Kingdom, and 269 tons to Belgium. During the corresponding week in 1933, the shipments totaled 34,827 tons.

Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Dec. 8 totaled 2,060,925 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 2,184,925 tons during the similar period in 1933, a decrease of 124,000 tons, or approximately 5.7 per cent.

To the United States there were shipped 1,350,808 tons as compared with 1,328,471 tons for the same period in 1933, an increase of 22,337 tons, or approximately 1.7 per cent. To other restinations, principally United Kingdom, France, and Canada, the exports amounted to 710,117 tons, as compared with 856,454 tons shipped during the similar period last year, a decrease of 146,337 tons, or approximately 17.1 per cent.

Farmers' Earnings In 1935 Are Put At $6,216,000,000

Institute Also Says Income for Whole of 1934 Will Top $6,000,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Total farm cash income in 1935 is estimated at $6,216,000,000 by the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current bulletin which bases its conclusions on a comparison of the years of 1933, '34 and '35 with the post depression years of 1922, '23 and '24.

The institute hazards further that the farmers' cash income for the entire year of 1934 will exceed the $6,000,000,000 estimated by the Government last August.

"In 1922, the first year of recovery after the 1921 depression, farm income recovered 12.8 per cent of the ground lost during the preceding deflationary period," the bulletin says. "This compares with a recovery in 1932 of 11.7 per cent of the loss during the 1929-32 deflationary period. In 1933, the second year of recovery after the first major post-war depression, farm income recovered 13.7 per cent of its loss as compared with a recovery of 15.4 per cent in 1934, the second year of the current recovery.

"Thus, during the first two years after the 1921 depression, farm income recovered a total of 26.5 per cent of the ground lost in the 1921 slump, as compared with a recovery of 27.1 per cent during the two years which have elapsed since the low of the current depression in 1932. This calculation for the past two years is based on the farm income estimate of $6,000,000,000 for 1934.

"In view of the corresponding rate of recovery during 1933-34 and 1922-23, a basis is afforded for forecasting farm income in 1935, regardless of government intervention. In 1924, which corresponds to 1935, recovery of farm income was at a much slower pace than during the preceding two years. In 1924, only 3.6 per cent of the ground lost was recovered. On the basis of such an increase, farm income in 1935 will amount to $6,216,000,000, as compared with 1934 estimates of $6,000,000,000."

U. S. Treasury Issue Rate About 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Tenders for $75,000,000 or thereabouts of 182-day Treasury bills, dated Dec. 12, 1934, and maturing June 12, 1935, which were offered on Dec. 7 were opened and the total amount applied for equaled $302,273,000, of which $75,079,000 was accepted, according to Secretary Morgenthau.

The accepted bids ranged in price from $99.909, equivalent to a rate of about 0.18 per cent per annum, to 99.896, equivalent to a rate of about 0.21 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.900 and the average rate is about 0.20 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

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New President Is Installed By The Nationals

Pie Traynor Is Mystery Man of Major-League Meetings

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Harold (Pie) Traynor, hustling manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, is shaping up as the real mystery man of the major league conclave. Far from satisfied with the way his Buccaneers performed last season, Traynor blew into town with the announced intention of giving the Corsairs the most thorough shaking up a Pittsburgh entry has undergone in years and right now he is in the midst of negotiations with three or four rival clubs, including the Phillies and the Boston Braves.

Before the meetings began it was generally conceded that the money-spending firm of Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins, anxious as they are to acquire Oscar Melillo, Brown second baseman, as well as a first baseman and a few spares, would keep the Boston Red Sox in the van of the buying and trading brigade.

To date, however, the Easterners have not succeeded in parting with as much as a dime and if Rogers Hornsby, cagy manager of the St. Louis Americans, and "Old Fox" Clark Griffith from Washington continue to be obstinate when the Sox mention Melillo and Buddy Myer, the festivities may end with a one-sided score in favor of the Pirates.

Traynor is out to strengthen the Pirates and frankly says he means to make three or four deals before he leaves for home on Friday. To this end he is willing to consider parting with almost any performer on the Pirate roster except Paul Waner.

Pirate officials have definitely spiked reports that the elder of the famous brother team is on the market.

Yesterday Traynor offered Earl Grace, a catcher, and a wad of cash to the Phillies for their likely backstop Al Todd, but the trade is being held back while Traynor ponders a Philly demand that the slugging Babe Herman also be tossed in.

Later in the day the Pittsburgh leader went into a long huddle with Judge Emil E. Fuchs and Bill McKechnie, president and manager of the Boston Braves, and reports flew around that Wallie Berger, the outfielder, and Fred Frankhouse, pitcher, were the men sought. Another story was that a three-cornered deal is cooking, involving the Pirates, Braves and an unnamed club.

Here is a close-up of the baseball market as managers and magnates went into the second day of their talkfest:

The Red Sox continue to angle for Melillo and First Baseman Burns, with Buddy Myer and Kuhel of Washington as second choice.

The Chicago Cubs hope to land a first-class starting pitcher with Third Baseman Stanley Hack and Outfielder Kiki Cuyler as bait. Failing to trade, Charlie Grimm may fall back on the Wrigley money bags.

Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, finds it difficult to talk business for a right-hand hitting outfielder, although he is willing to part with almost any member of the 1934 Giants except Mel Ott and Carl Hubbell to acquire same.

Clark Griffith, owner of the Senators, seeks a starting pitcher. He wants to buy, rather than trade.

The Browns, anxious to sell their stars and buy youngsters, are staggering the managers with their price tags and so far haven't completed a deal.

Having failed to dispose of Boston's dog racing question or the perplexing problem of Babe Ruth's future, the merry magnates went back behind closed doors today to again tackle strictly routine matters.

Yesterday the National League formally installed Ford C. Frick as its new president; elected Bill Brandt, former Philadelphia newspaperman, to succeed Frick as head of the service bureau, and increased the staff of umpires from 10 to 12, while the American Leaguers awarded the annual all-star game to Cleveland, failed to go on record as opposed to post-season barnstorming tours by players and tossed the Ruth question back into the lap of Col. Jake Ruppert, Yankee owner.

Gerard Resigns And Boucher Is Called

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Dec. 12

EDDIE GERARD, coach of the St. Louis team of the National Hockey League, resigned yesterday and George "Buck" Boucher was selected to fill the post.

Gerard's team lost 11 of 13 games this season. Last year Gerard coached the Montreal Maroons.

Boucher coached and managed the St. Louis team last year, when it played at Ottawa. He and Gerard are close friends.

Three Columbia U. C. Players Survive At Princeton Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Three Columbia University Club players, one from Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and one from City Athletic Club, were the survivors in the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament as the result of the play yesterday, after a series of close matches in the third and quarterfinal rounds. Edward R. Larigan of the New Moon Club, will encounter Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, on Thursday, in the remaining quarterfinal match, as all the players are engaged in team matches tonight. He defeated R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, in the third-round match, postponed from the preceding day, after a three-game battle, scored at 10—15, 15—8, 15—13.

Lester A. Strasser, City Athletic Club, sprang the lone surprise, when he entered the semifinal round by defeating F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, sixth seeded player, in the final match of the day, 14—18, 15—4, 15—13.

The other winners were Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, who met with unexpected opposition from a Class B player, Joseph J. Lodi, New York Athletic Club, but managed to come from behind in each game to win at 17—16, 15—12, and Frank R. Hanson Jr., another member of the Columbia University Club team, unbeaten leaders in the team championship, who defeated Arnold Wood Jr., of the home club, 15—10, 15—7.

The play of Larigan, who recently scored a team-match victory over Harry F. Wolf, national champion, still continued to be the conspicuous feature of the tournament, as Kirkland is one of the hardest hitters in the game. But the greater finesse of the Crescent expert finally prevailed. The summaries:

Princeton Club Invitation Tournament—Third Round

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated R. Mason Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 10—15, 15—8, 15—13.

Fourth Round

Lester A. Stresser, City A. C., defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 14—18, 15—4, 15—13.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated J. J. Lordi, New York A. C., 17—16, 15—12.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—7.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Chicago	7	0	3	24	15	14
Boston	7	0	4	25	19	14
Detroit	5	0	6	29	22	10
Rangers	3	0	8	30	45	6

Canadian Division

Toronto	10	0	2	28	24	20
Montreal	7	0	3	29	17	14
Americans	4	1	5	18	25	9
Canadiens	3	1	6	19	26	7
St. Louis	2	0	11	16	35	4

Results Dec. 11

Boston 4, Americans 3.
Canadiens 4, Maroons 1.
Toronto 8, Rangers 4.
Chicago 4, Detroit 0.

Lehigh Lettermen Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna.—Lehigh University football lettermen yesterday elected Howell A. Scobey '36 of Neptune City, N. J., as captain of the 1935 eleven. Scobey has been an outstanding tackle on the varsity for two seasons.

Hollingbery Signs Contract

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP)—Orin (Babe) Hollingbery yesterday signed a contract with State College of Washington as football coach for another three years. No announcement of salary was made.

College Basketball Results

East Stroudsburg 40, Lehigh 32.
Niagara 46, Colgate 29.
Princeton 27, Lafayette 26.
Providence 45, Harvard 21.

Five Places for Stanford On Coast Conference All-Stars

Robert H. Grayson '36
Stanford University Football Team.

All-Pacific Coast Conference Football Team for 1934

Position	Player and Class	College
Left end	James H. Moscrip '36	Stanford
Left tackle	George Theodoratos '35	Washington State
Left guard	Verdi E. Boyer '35	U. C. L. A.
Center	Westley C. Muller '36	Stanford
Right guard	Charles Mucha '35	Washington
Right tackle	Robert O. Reynolds '36	Stanford
Right end	Ray J. Morse '35	Oregon
Quarterback	Edward Goddard '37	Washington State
Left halfback	Robert A. Hamilton '36	Stanford
Right halfback	Arleigh T. Williams '36	California
Fullback	Robert H. Grayson '36	Stanford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12—The Stanford Cardinals, Conference champions, and representatives of the West in the New Year's Day game with the University of Alabama, provided no fewer than five of the 11 players named on the 1934 All-Pacific Coast Conference football team. Two players from Washington State and one each from California, Washington, Oregon, and University of California at Los Angeles completed the roster.

The choice was close in several instances, but three stellar Stanford linemen, and two capable performers in the backfield, earned their way onto the scroll of this honorary and mythical varsity team.

James H. Moscrip '36 was the obvious choice at left end. Despite the fact that he did not see any service in the important game with the University of California, Moscrip had already earned the award when an injured knee forced him to remain on the sidelines during the contest with the Golden Bears. Moscrip was rugged, fast, and displayed an uncanny ability to diagnose plays. And his ability to place-kick added many points after touchdowns for Stanford, and to his usefulness as well.

On the line next to Moscrip was placed huge George Theodoratus of Washington State, who stopped most of the plays aimed at his side of the line during the season just concluded. Theodoratus was particularly brilliant on defense, and was surprisingly agile for his weight. Two others, Claude P. Callaway '36 of Stanford and Hueston M. Harper '35 of Southern California, were also outstanding at this position, and deserve honorable mention.

Verdi E. Boyer '35 of U. C. L. A. earned the left tackle position without question. Boyer was voted the most valuable player on his squad, recognition which was well directed, for Boyer was responsible for much of the Bruins' success this year. He was fast and alert on offense, and a tower of strength while playing defensively. His unusual value lay in the fact that he was thoroughly versed in the fundamentals of blocking and tackling, and he was rugged enough to play the major part of each contest.

At center, Westley C. Muller '36 of Stanford won the selection, although he was given a close battle by Russell A. Calkins '36, pivot man at California. Muller played brilliant ball all season. His natural athletic ability, coupled with his tremendous stature and 223 pounds in weight, kept the middle of the Stanford line virtually impregnable. On the offense he was seldom satisfied with blocking one opposing player, and frequently doubled up on this important assignment. His passing from center was practically flawless.

Two northwesterners battled for the right guard selection, with Charles Mucha '35 of Washington winning out over Frank N. Stojack '35 of Washington State. Both covered the position well, with Mucha rated slightly higher for his consistency. Mucha tackled with a vengeance, was fast, and was one of the principal reasons why Coach James M. Phelan's Husky offense worked so well all season, except in the Stanford game.

Another towering Stanfordite, Robert O. Reynolds '36, won the right tackle job, with William B. Boone '36 of California being second best in the Conference at that position. Reynolds was a "ball hawk" all season. He roved the field, and seemed to play an important part in half the Cardinal plays. He tackled viciously, and provided huge holes in the line for backfield men on the attack.

Opposite Moscrip, at right end, Ray J. Morse '35 of Oregon won the award over W. Keith Topping '35 of Stanford, Robert McChesney '36 and Sinclair R. Lott '35 of U. C. L. A., and Julius A. Bescos '35 of Southern California. Morse provided Oregon with a constant scoring threat, because of his ability as a pass receiver, and his speed enabled him to go down the field under punts and tackle the receiver at the instant the latter received the ball. Opposing teams found it hard to run plays around Morse, because he was hard to "turn in," and could usually evade the blocker and tackle the ball carrier.

In the backfield, Edward Goddard '37 of Washington State was selected at quarterback, with Robert A. Hamilton '36 of Stanford at left halfback, Arleigh T. Williams '36 of California at right halfback, and Robert H. Grayson '36, also of Stanford, at fullback.

Goddard won the distinction in his sophomore year, largely because of his clever selection of plays, and his unusual ability in all departments of the game. He ran, passed, blocked, and punted, and so he was entitled to the honor, although mention must be given to Frank Alustiza '36 of Stanford and Irvine E. Warburton 35, of Southern California, the latter an all-American selection in 1933.

Hamilton is considered by many to be Grayson's equal, and on the basis of his season's efforts easily won the call at left halfback. Hamilton is considered one of the finest blockers on the Pacific coast in recent years, and also assumed the ball-carrying burden in the California game when Grayson, his team mate, was forced out with injuries. He is a hard, elusive runner, difficult to catch, and more difficult to bring down. Calvin C. Clemens '35 of Southern California was second to Hamilton in the Conference at left halfback.

Arleigh T. Williams, diminutive triple-threat star of the California Bears, was a standout at right halfback. All through the year he was the mainstay of the Berkeley team, both on defense and offense. Despite the fact that he weighed only 164 pounds, he was a consistent ground gainer, through the line as well as around the ends. His passing was excellent, and his punting was outstanding.

The routine selection of Robert H. Grayson of Stanford at fullback completes the team. Until the California game, when forced to leave, Grayson's play for the Cardinals was the outstanding individual performance on the coast. While he excelled in all departments of play, his open-field running was particularly brilliant, and he was clearly entitled, not only to this selection, but to his All-American rating as well.

Goldstein Wins The Dr. Hammond Foils Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Emil J. Goldstein of the College of the City of New York won the pair of foils given by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond for junior foils competition under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club.

Goldstein had a hard struggle to win, as he was carried to the final touch in the final round by José R. de Capriles, University Fencers' Club, last year's captain of New York University. As this is not a championship it does not alter his junior status.

Thirty candidates appeared and were first divided into six strips of five with two survivors, which were in turn divided into three semi-finals, and the surviving six fought out the final round-robin. The other finalists in addition to Goldstein, whose score was 4-1 in bouts won, and de Capriles, at 3-2, were Lieut. John Honeycutt, United States Army, West Point, and Irving E. Cantor, The Fencers Club, each at 3-2, Wallace H. Goldsmith, The Fencers Club, 2-3, and George V. Lesser, New York University, 0-5.

Surprises in National Class C Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Surprises were the order of the day in the United States Class C squash tennis fall tournament at the City Athletic Club yesterday, as only one of the seeded players, Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club, entered the semifinal, and he won over a higher ranked player. First, E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, found himself unable to play, and defaulted, then Stephen A. Tanburn, of the home club, was defeated by Furno, 16—18, 15—9, 15—10.

The other quarterfinal matches found Herbert Henryson of the home club, scoring over Jules Blecher, third seeded player, his team mate, 15—8, 18—16 and Carl F. Good, Essex Club, put out O. R. U. del Giudice, Columbia U. C., 10—15, 18—16, 18—15. Philip B. Lawrence, also of Essex Club, profited by Field's default. The summaries:

National Fall Class C Squash Tennis—Third Round

Jules Blecher, City A. C., defeated G. H. Froelich, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 15—9, 16—14.

Fourth Round

P. B. Lawrence, Essex Club, won from E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, by default.

Herbert Henryson, City A. C., defeated Blecher, 15—8, 18—15.

Carl F. Good, Essex Club, defeated O. R. U. del Giudice, Columbia U. C., 10—15, 16—16, 15—15.

Vincent Furno, Columbia U. C., defeated S. A. Tanburn, City A. C., 16—18, 15—9, 15—10.

Dutra Leads Golf Field

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12 (AP)—Two strokes out in front, Olin A. Dutra, national open champion, led a reduced field of 138 golfers toward the 54th hole of the $12,500 Miami Biltmore tournament today, a favorite to collect the first prize of $1,200. Forging ahead from the start with a sub-par 70 on the first round, the California professional conquered a strong cold wind to post a 74 for the second 18-hole round and to romp home ahead of the 40 pros in the first division and the 85 of the second division who reached the 36th hole in 158 or better to qualify. Twelve amateurs also remained in the running to compete for the Col. Henry L. Doherty trophy.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	7	2	2	35	16	16
Syracuse	5	1	4	25	18	10
Buffalo	6	2	5	30	28	12
Windsor	4	2	5	17	21	8
Cleveland	4	0	6	12	29	8
Detroit	3	3	7	24	27	6

Result Dec. 11

Buffalo 3, Cleveland 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	7	3	4	41	30	17
Providence	6	2	2	36	21	14
Quebec	6	0	6	36	36	12
Philadelphia	4	2	7	32	40	10
New Haven	3	1	7	36	34	7

Result Dec. 11

Providence 1, Quebec 0.

Morris Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Nicholas J. Morris '36 of Malden has been elected captain of the 1935 varsity football team at Holy Cross, it was announced yesterday after a meeting of the lettermen. Morris is a halfback and prepared at Boston College high school.

Northwestern Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Albert E. Lind '36 of Wilmette and Walter G. Cruice '36 of Milwaukee, recently were elected co-captains of Northwestern University's 1935 varsity football team at a meeting of the lettermen. Lind plays center, while Cruice fills a halfback position on the eleven.

O'Brien Chosen at B. C.

Joseph F. O'Brien '36 of Boston yesterday was elected captain of the 1935 football team at Boston College. O'Brien was a reserve tackle last year and this year was converted into an end, winning a regular position late in the season.

College Hockey Result

Harvard 10, M. I. T. 0.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

More Changes in Pro Football Rules

REPORTS that the National Professional Football League has made five more changes in its rules for the 1935 season show that that organization still believes in doing all it can to make its game more interesting to the football public. The rules under which the pro game was played this year were quite different from the college regulations in one or two very important features, and these new changes are going to make a still greater difference, unless, perchance, the National Rules Committee decides to adopt some of the changes at its meeting this winter. It looks to us as if these new changes would prove very popular with the public as well as with the players. In fact, there are at least two of them which should be acceptable to the college authorities. The change which says that a ball thrown forward beyond the line of scrimmage shall be downed at the spot from which it was thrown forward should do much toward opening up the game and making the lateral pass a more effective weapon. This is one change which the amateurs could well adopt for the betterment of their game. The rule which states that on a fourth-down pass or a second incompleted pass into the end zone the ball shall be returned to the point where it was put in play, except when inside the 20-yard line, will stop an attacking team from gaining ground through reckless passing into the opponent's end zone. The three other changes which call for the assessment of all penalties at the spot where the ball was put in play, instead of where the foul was committeed; which state that the ball be a free ball on all fumbles except where it was kicked or thrown, and that the ball shall be brought in 15 yards from the sideline, instead of 10 following an out-of-bounds, do not seem likely to have any great result on the game. Last year's pro changes proved very popular, and there is more than one real follower of college football who believes that the amateur rules had better undergo a few changes if that game is to win back some of the thousands of customers who have not been applying for tickets as they did in the days when some of the colleges were able to more than fill their stadia while limiting the applications to personal use only.

Abandoning the September 15 Rule

It is interesting to note that the Western Conference, more popularly known as the "Big Ten," has decided to abandon the rule that football practice shall not start until Sept. 15, and has moved the date forward to Sept. 10. We have always maintained that unless all of the colleges went into such an agreement, it was working a decided hardship on those colleges which did observe the late date. Harvard, Yale and Princeton as well as a few other colleges have been observing that date; but we have been hearing murmurings regarding its not being satisfactory to the Big Three. Now that such a large organization as the Big Ten has decided to start five days earlier, it is practically certain that the others will sooner or later follow suit.

Should Help Amateur Baseball

Announcement that the A. A. U. has approved the plan of Leslie Mann, national director of the Amateur Baseball Congress, to select, by means of a national tournament, an amateur baseball team to represent the United States in a tour of Japan next year and in a series of amateur baseball demonstrations against Japanese players in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936, should result in a big boom in amateur baseball circles this spring and summer.

A. A. Stagg Plans to Keep It Up

* * *

Sees Years of Active Coaching Ahead; Runs, Walks and Bats Tennis Ball Around

* * *

STOCKTON, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg, 72-year-old football coaching marvel, expects to be doing the same thing when he's 80.

"From the way I feel now, I expect that at 80 years I will still be active and able to run about and coach football teams," said the gridiron patriarch who now is coaching at the College of the Pacific.

"I get in a little exercise every morning. First I run and walk a mile and a half or so. Then I bat a tennis ball around a few hundred times. Then I run and walk back home."

Favors Post-Season Game

In the meantime, it would please him if the Big Ten Conference, of which he once was the most famed figure, would again permit its members to play post-season games. There is no doubt he would have derived keen pleasure in watching the power-house Minnesota team play Stanford in the Pasadena Rose Bowl, had Big Ten rules permitted the Gophers to accept an invitation.

"I have always been in favor of allowing teams to play during the Christmas holidays," he commented. "I do not think that it interferes with scholastic work if trips are taken during the vacation period."

Coach Stagg believes ticket prices should be generally lower, and is opposed to proposals originating on the west coast to install a "boarding house" plan, wherein the players would live together and receive three meals a day, instead of one as now authorized.

Opposed

"In general, I would be opposed to the idea. After having had the training table at Chicago for 12 years, we discarded it and for the next 28 years we went along without any."

The new smaller and more slender ball used this season satisfies Coach Stagg, who said, "For one thing, it fits the hands of more forward passers, although I can't say that it has improved the forward passing any."

He predicted Stanford would have a tough time with Alabama in the Rose Bowl, especially in the passing end of the game.

Peru Enters Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Peru will make its first appearance in the Olympic Games here in 1936 on the occasion of the eleventh festival in the modern series inaugurated 38 years ago by Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France. From Senor Edwardo Dibos Dammert and Senor Oscar Torres, president and secretary, respectively, of the Peruvian Olympic Committee, it is learned that sport has made great strides in Peru since the "boom" in games-playing started after the war. Directly the Peruvian Olympic Committee was formed, eight national sports-governing bodies sought affiliation, and efforts are now being bent toward sending the best Peruvian athletic talent to Berlin. Next year, something in the nature of an Olympic dress rehearsal will be held at Lima. Continental countries, and the new stadium will be used after the Olympic Games as a national center for the game.

Brasenose Retains Baton

OXFORD, Eng.—The Brasenose College team has easily retained possession of the presentation Baton, which goes each year to the winner of the Oxford University intercollegiate relay races. The B. N. C. representatives won the 4 x 110 yards relay and the medley relay (880x220x220x880 yards) and took second place in the 3x220 yards hurdles. This is the third successive occasion upon which Brasenose has proved victorious. The runner-up this year was University College, with 11 points against Brasenose's 21. Magdalen won the championship of the second division with 12 points—four more than the total of the runner-up, Corpus Christi. The Magdalen athletes won the sprint relay and the hurdles. This pair of colleges will take the place in Division One of Keble and Balliol, which have finished in the bottom two places of the upper section.

Captain McEwan Released

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Capt. John J. McEwan yesterday was released as coach of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League at a meeting of the stockholders, presided over by Dan Topping, to lay plans for next year. Topping, who with Shipwreck Kelly, former University of Kentucky star, owns the majority of the stock, said that the club lost $12,000 this season, but that he already had out lines for outstanding midwestern stars, including Stan Kostka of Minnesota. Issy Weinstock of Pittsburgh also is being sought by the Dodgers. "I am going to release more of the star players," said Topping, "but just now I don't know who will coach the club next year."

Princeton Elects Captains

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12 (AP)—Captains and managers of three minor sports teams for 1935 were announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton graduate manager of athletics, following meetings of the lettermen in each sport. They were: Soccer, Edward T. F. Watson, Philadelphia, captain, and Laurence H. Larsen, Lima, Ohio, manager; cross-country, Henry V. Hogan, West Orange, N. J., re-elected captain, and James Q. Benson, Paterson, N. J., manager; 150-pound football, John B. Coburn, Danbury, Conn., captain, and Stuart W. Den, Saratoga, N. Y., manager. All except Don are members of the junior class. Don is a sophomore.

John Roosevelt Out for Polo

John A. Roosevelt of Washington, D. C., son of President Roosevelt, has answered the call for freshman polo candidates at Harvard. Roosevelt is tall—6ft. 4in.—and has had two years' experience at the White Mountain Polo Ranch. He is a good hitter and rider, but not as experienced as F. Skiddy von Stade Jr., of Westbury, L. I., N. Y., one of the outstanding Meadow Brook juniors, or Laurence L. Davis of Cincinnati, brother of Capt. Thomas J. Davis Jr. '35 of the varsity.

Winnipeg Wins Another

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Canadian Press)—The Winnipeg Monarchs last night defeated the Richmond Hawks at Richmond Rink, 6-2, and made the game score in their tour of Britain and Europe, two hockey victories to no defeats.

Sporting Around the Hub

BILLIARD fans of Greater Boston will be given an opportunity to witness the skill of the present United States three-cushion billiard champion when Kinrey Matsuyama appears at the Boston Athletic Association, Exeter Street, at 7 p. m., Friday. At 10 the same evening he will be at the Ionic Club, 217 Humphrey Street, Swampscott, and on Saturday he will appear at the Revere Elks No. 1171, Shirley Avenue, after which he will return to Boston, playing from Monday to Friday. Matsuyama is appearing at Hub billiard halls, giving free exhibitions in connection with the national "better billiards" program which is being conducted by the National Billiard Association of America. The Japanese star is no stranger in this part of the country. Ever since his return to America from Japan, some six or seven years ago, he has been appearing both in tournaments and exhibition games continuously. He holds the title as champion of Japan, and last winter captured his first major United States title as national three-cushion champion in Philadelphia.

* * *

Women squash racquets players will start a new tournament at the Harvard Club of Boston tomorrow. The women's squash department of the Harvard Club has arranged a tournament in the form of a sweepstake handicap affair. The matches will last for three weeks and each competitor will receive a different draw each week. Eleanor Masterson, in charge of women's squash racquets activities at the Harvard Club, hopes to start the intercity club matches soon after Jan. 1. These matches will be followed by the Massachusetts state tournament and the nationals.

* * *

The Boston University News yesterday published a letter from an unnamed alumnus advocating the erection of steel stands at Nickerson Field to seat 20,000 football fans or the hiring of a ball park capable of seating that number of persons. This letter, the News points out, supplements the athletic program which has been advocated this year. The unnamed alumnus also said, in part: ". . . Many of our athletes have to work to pay their way through college. Here is a chance to do what Boston College did—hire the athletes as far as possible to build the stands, to paint them and generally fix up the place for next year."

* * *

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, returned from his coach-hunting expedition to the Middle West and appeared at his office at the N. A. A. yesterday. He has nothing to say on the football coaching situation at this writing.

* * *

Capt. Roger Hadley of Needham and Northeastern University, threw the 35-pound weight 45ft. 10½in. to better the Northeastern mark of 43ft. ½in. set in 1933 by Dick Empsall. The record throw was made yesterday in the opening day's events of the annual winter handicap track and field meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Arthur Johnston, sophomore cross-country runner, captured the two-mile run in 10m. 29 2-5s., finishing one lap ahead of Albert Lengel, captain-elect of the cross-country team.

Where to Dine

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"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evs 8:30, 55c-$3.30—Mats. (Wed. and Sat.) 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. & 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE HERB HENRY WALKER WILLIAMS FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40 Evs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20.

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WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS'
"DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44th St. Evs. 8:40
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Byrd Plane Flies After Five Years Imbedded in Ice

Radio Message Says Party Plans to Start Home Last of January

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, Dec. 9 (Mackay Radio, delayed) (AP)—A monoplane abandoned here by the first Byrd expedition nearly five years ago was successfully flown yesterday by Lieut. Commander Isaac Schlossbach, United States Navy, Retired.

With a small group of voluteer helpers, Commander Schlossbach had dug the plane out of the ice in which it was completely buried, rebuilt the wing struts and overhauled the engine.

It was a personal triumph for the airman, who crashed with one of the expedition's four planes last March. Another wreck had cut the expedition's flying fleet to two, and the resuscitated monoplane, which was left behind in February, 1930, provides a needed resource in case of accident to either of the remaining new planes.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 11 (AP)—The radio station of the General Electric Company stated today that a radiogram from Little America said the Byrd Antarctic Expedition intended to leave for New Zealand and New York the last week in January, 1935.

The Little America station reported that the explorers would stop at Dunedin, N. Z., about the middle of February before beginning the long trip half way around the world to New York. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, head of the expedition, said he hoped to reach New York early next spring.

According to the plans, reaching here by short wave radio, the "Bear of Oakland," wooden hull ship of the expedition, will put out from Dunedin Dec. 26. It will reach the ice pack in 10 days. If conditions are favorable the "Jacob Ruppert," steel mate of the "Bear" will sail from New Zealand on Jan. 12.

Tyneside Recovery Gains 40 Per Cent During Eight Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—Signs of improved trade are evident in Tyneside, one of Britain's "derelict areas."

For the first eight months of 1934 there is a 40 per cent improvement over the corresponding period of 1933. Official figures submitted to the River Tyne Commission disclose:

1. An increase in coal exports of 1,000,000 tons.
2. An increase of 217,000 tons in imports of raw materials and general merchandise.
3. A decrease from 122 to 83 in the number of ships lying idle in the river.
4. A rise of 1600 in the number of workmen carried across the ferry between North and South Shields.

Even in shipbuilding—one of the worst sufferers from slack trade—launchings on the Tyne during that period numbered 12 against 1 during the whole of 1933. In Tyneside engineering industries, there have been successive reductions in the unemployment figures every quarter since the end of 1932. In marine engineering there are more men working on the Tyne than at any time in the past four years.

Schools Proposed For Prison Inmates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Compulsory school attendance for inmates of all penal institutions was suggested in the fifth annual report of the Citizen Service Association, presented at their recent annual meeting here. With a view to bettering conditions, it recommended that every illiterate prisoner should be given schooling, and every prisoner with the ambition to study should be encouraged to do so.

All efforts of the organization are directed toward making the ex-prisoner a self-supporting citizen, the report continued. The best way to do this is to find him a job and not give him promiscuous charity.

The association during the five years of its existence has done everything possible socially, economically and religiously to keep them on the straight path. During the past six months 520 men have been placed or replaced in jobs. The association has been successful in the complete reclamation of more than 85 per cent of first offenders out of the Guelph reformatory. These men are given personal interviews before they are released, jobs found if possible, and in some cases tools bought.

Anti-Drought Plans Advanced in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Reclamation of the drought area, rehabilitation of farms on suitable land, conservation for the whole West and a program of sound development of all land resources, was the fourfold program advocated as a solution of the drought problem in Western Canada by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba in a recent address here.

While the Great Plains region is essentially a dry region, it was pointed out that during the past four years the annual average precipitation had dropped from 17½ to 8 inches in some localities. For the entire region the annual rainfall decreased to one half of normal. Resultant low yields, coupled with low prices, reduced total value of crops by $1,850,000,000 for the four-year period ending in 1933, it was stated. Some practical methods proposed to reclaim dry areas includes reforestation, damming off streams and a complete agricultural survey.

In New Dances

© E. O. Hoppé — Ruth St. Denis

The Dance

New Horizons

Miss Ruth St. Denis, a pioneer in dance expression 25 years ago, has now become a prophetess. Her latest experiment takes the form of religious dances, a series of which was presented by Miss St. Denis and her company of four girls, at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley Hills, Mass., on the evenings of Dec. 10 and 11.

The dances, as seen on Tuesday evening, seemed to be entirely undenominational and quite orthodox confessions of Christian faith. The first, the Bach "Ave Maria," sung by one of the dancers, Miss Florence Mahoney, was posed by Miss St. Denis on a dais, surrounded by the girls. The effect was simply that of a madonna of old pictures.

The "Hymn Group," using Beethoven's "Hymn of Joy" from the Ninth Symphony, and the standard hymns, "Onward Christian Soldiers," "Holy, Holy, Holy" and "Come Thou Almighty King," was a group expression, with dignity and grace, of joy and praise of the Creator. The final "Praise Dance" was a somewhat more animated utterance of the same theme. Scripture readings by Wells Hively, piano accompanist, and musical composer of the "Praise Dance," punctuated the proceedings. The whole was dignified without solemnity, bright without worldly gayety. After all, religious dancing is as old as the Bible.

The rest of the program was devoted to some of the more familiar "Musical Visualizations" and "Dances of the Far East." Miss St. Denis's "White Jade" remains one of the most beautiful of her contemplative dances. But the amazing thing about her performance on Tuesday evening was her bodily resilience and control in the more active dance forms—her "waltzes," including the "Liebestraum," as gracious as ever; her "Black and Gold Sari," a neat and compact composition, in which the play of the sari is part of the dance, emphasizing the more that little weakness evident in her conception of the "Javanese Court Dance," in which too much "twitching and tweaving" with draperies obtrudes on the dance itself.

Another pleasant discovery was the artistic development of Miss Anna Austin, long "Miss Ruth's" pupil and now an artist in her own right. Her solo, "Light of Asia," was a lovely white poem, and in all the group dancing her work stood out. In the "Javanese Coolie Scene," an episode somewhat cluttered with jabbering intonations, scarves and other authentic ornaments of the East, she revealed abilities as comedic mime as well as dancer.

M. L.

Music

Winifred Christie

As exponent of the merits of the double keyboard piano, Mme. Winifred Christie is again visiting Boston. Last night she played in Jordan Hall the following program: Bach, Prelude and Fugue in D major, Choral Prelude in E flat and Toccata and Fugue in D minor; Chopin, Sonata in B flat minor; Debussy, Five Preludes and Toccata.

There is no denying that with additional keyboard facilities the performance of music for piano will acquire greater sonority, yet the instrument continues to remain in the percussion class and therefore, so far as this commentator is concerned, it does not lend itself any the more readily to organ transcriptions. Although Mme. Christie gave full pianistic value to the Toccata and Fugue, one constantly missed the variety of color which is available on the organ. The remaining Bach numbers were extremely well played but seemed to gain little in the hearing alone. The technical performance, however, could be considerably simplified by the adroit use of the coupling device.

Again in the Chopin number the familiar measures in which technical difficulties abound were most easily performed, as for instance, in the Finale-Presto, which was taken at a tremendous rate of speed. Indeed, under dissimilar circumstances, the movement would not have held our interest, since the rapid tempo gave no opportunity for even the slight nuances which are possible and pleasant to hear. Yet one would not belittle Mme. Christie's performance, since throughout the work she maintained an authoritative interpretation.

The Debussy group was the least successful. Possibly Mme. Christie does not find this composer so congenial a companion. It was not until she reached the "Feux d'Artifice" that we began to find the Debussy of our choice, although the other preludes were given, as anyone must admit, in a masterly manner.

It would seem that if a double keyboard is to become the accepted medium for pianoforte playing, composers must take notice. Certainly, a new type of composition would seem to be the logical outcome. Mme. Christie's fine talent and expert performance brought her enthusiastic and merited approbation throughout the evening.

G. M. S.

NRA Is Astounded At Concentration Of Great Incomes

Denies That Recovery Is Responsible for Larger Million-Dollar Class

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Those who would distribute the nation's wealth differently found new stimulus today in the Treasury figures showing an increase in the million-dollar class in 1933 and a sharp decline in the number of persons with net incomes up to $5000.

Though the contention at NRA is that this recovery unit is not responsible for the change, Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, asserted he would renew the fight to restore operation of the antitrust laws.

"The day of reckoning is coming," he said.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D), of Oklahoma, said the figures showed the need for further devaluation of the dollar, while others took them as indicating the necessity for more vigorous prosecution of the Administration's recovery efforts.

Hinting at some drastic federal action, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, said:

Possible Golden Age

"If business leaders cannot help in a movement to get a better distribution of income than this, two years hence they may be looking back on the present Administration as their golden age."

Senator Borah said it was "quite evident that this is another proof of the power of monopoly and that the little fellow is being more and more chiseled out."

"The monopolies," he added, "are still raking off and gathering in the dimes and quarters of the poor and putting them into the coffers of the wealthier.

"I have never been able to accept the view of taking from those who have not and giving it to those who have."

Senator Edward P. Costigan (D) of Colorado, was not surprised at the trend shown by the tax returns.

"Such a result is to be expected," he said, "particularly in a period of frozen credits and widespread unemployment. At such a time only those with financial resources are able to take and hold the country's valuable assets.

Wealth in Bonds

"Here is proof, as strong as any yet advanced, of the need for hastening by every practicable means the success of our National Recovery program."

Senator Thomas said the figures showed conclusively that the "rich have their wealth in government bonds and the interest is paid promptly."

"They have a regular income and are able to report it promptly," he added. "The common people have no business and their income is diminished if not vanished altogether."

The Oklahoman said redistribution of wealth "can be attained best by further decreasing the gold content of the dollar and thus taking the advantage of greater purchasing power from the creditor to the debtor class."

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Frans Johnston is exhibiting at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Subjects of the outdoors have been depicted by this painter with clarity and atmospheric realization. They are subjects of cooler climate and snowy stretches, portraying for the most part northern regions.

Mr. Johnston has an adequate, unostentatious technical equipment. He does not resort to capricious or summary drawing; he is precise, and unmistakably clear in the ideas he wishes to convey. The trees silhouetted against gray skies and white snows are clear in design. The spreading landscape is spacious and storm swept. One feels the frost.

Outstanding is the subject of northern trails which reveal crisp, snowy surfaces broken and plowed. Mr. Johnston makes the trail seem as welcome to the eye of the onlooker as it probably looks to the traveler who depends upon it. He also establishes a feeling of the vastness of space, of the season's severity, and of scenic beauty which is conditioned by snow.

At the same gallery there is a display of portraits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. The painter is well known in this vicinity, both for her facility in making likenesses and for her representation of personages of note. In the current exhibition there are portraits of Mr. Henry Ford, Dean Everett W. Lord, Mr. A. J. Philpott, and Mr. John R. Freeman.

Miss Browne does capture the salient features, and she no doubt depicts people as they look to an uncritical eye. She does not try to make her models more handsome, more heroic or more idealistic. This kind of portraiture has the virtue of honesty. The artist does not make an effort to correct nature or to add traits of her own invention.

The colors, often fairly bright, are conventional. The drawing, usually precise, is adequate. Shadow is used in abundance where it seems to be needed. Such portrait making must be an exaction, and Miss Browne seems to work without sparing herself. For this she is to be commended.

Mr. Connick's Workshop

Another window representing the co-operative labor of several dozen craftsmen of the studio of Charles Connick has been on view for the past few days. It is a lancet to be installed in the Grace Cathedral, California. Its iconography treats the subject of "Children of the Old Testament." The window combines illustrative elements concerning episodes in the life of David and Joseph; it also includes purely decorative features. Medallions contain the illustrations; lines scrolls, tendrils flow between. The colors lean toward the warm palette, for the window faces north. It is one of the loveliest pieces to come from the workshop.

D. A.

Pullman Co. Has $53,701 Net

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP) — The Pullman Company, sleeping car affiliate of Pullman, Inc., reports a net income after taxes for October of $52,701 for 1934, compared with $174,187 for 1933. Net for 10 months was $557,059 for 1934, and a deficit of $841,744 for 1933.

Control Over Power On Fraser Retained By British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—By placing a blanket reserve on the newly discovered water powers of the Fraser River, the British Columbia Government reserved the right to develop these resources at some future date, even though the river be placed under international control for purposes of salmon investigation.

The reserve suddenly clamped down on the river from Quesnel to Lytton was intended to show that this province will not surrender to any international control body the right to prevent power development.

Just how this policy conforms to the Canadian-American sockeye salmon treaty already passed by the Canadian Parliament and held up in the United States Senate was not clear. Experts of the provincial lands department here fear that the treaty would empower an international commission to prevent the damming of the river.

The Government apparently is satisfied, however, that the river can be harnessed and the salmon run preserved at the same time, through the elevation of the fish over power dams. For this reason it is urging the passage of the treaty while asserting its right to use the river's powers, calculated to total 1,750,000 horse power.

Hauptmann Defense Says Another Wrote Second Ransom Note

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 12 (AP)—The defense through, Edward J. Reilly, chief counsel, hoped today for a state investigation of its claim that the second Lindbergh ransom note was written not by Bruno Richard Hauptmann but by a New Jersey carpenter of known criminal connections.

Attorney General David T. Wilentz, chief of the state staff which intends to show that Hauptmann not only kidnaped the child but wrote the notes when the case comes to trial Jan. 2, was non-committal.

"I would like an opportunity to study the newspaper accounts of Mr. Reilly's statement," he said. "Then the State will determine whether to investigate."

Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon, Lindbergh intermediary, meanwhile was reported to be traveling south by automobile on a mysterious mission. At Columbia, S. C., he said he was going to conduct a "personal investigation" of angles of the case which he declined to discuss further.

Rail Company Ready To Build Maine Link

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHBURN, Maine, Dec. 11—The Quebec Extension Railway Company is ready to begin construction of its proposed 112-mile line from Washburn, Maine, to the international boundary at Lac Frontier, Que. Surveys have been made and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has approved the application for a $3,300,000 loan for construction of a 90-mile section of the line from Portage Lake to St. John's River crossing.

The Quebec road plans to build through about 4000 square miles of dense timberland, known as the Allagash region, said to be the largest area of the kind east of the Rockies, and now one of the largest areas in the country without direct railroad service.

The new road will carry chiefly forest products, and some passengers. It will be of standard gauge and electrically operated with freight locomotives similar to those used on the Canadian National at Montreal. It will connect at Portage Lake with the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

Boston Relief Calls Press on Agencies

(Continued from Page 1)

Boston since last April the 1934 municipal welfare expenditures will be $14,300,000, or almost as much as in 1933.

Savings Now Exhausted

Roy M. Cushman, secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, explained that many unemployed who have been able to stay off relief rolls will be forced to apply for aid this year, with their savings dried up by the sixth year of depression.

The Volunteers of America reported that demand for Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets is 30 per cent greater than last year. Faced with greater demand in the "penny" cafeteria and other departments, the Volunteers for the first time are publicly campaigning for $150,000 in contributions. In other years the organization has operated on unsolicited contributions.

Furthermore, the annual emergency drive has started with 97 charitable organizations seeking $4,000,000, the same amount 110 organizations sought last year. The 13 other organizations, which are concerned mainly with emergency relief, are conducting their own drive. Undoubtedly their pecuniary needs will exceed $1,000,000, thus bringing to at least $5,000,000 the amount sought by the 110 organizations which tried to obtain $4,000,000 last year.

Despite the greater problem, there is every indication all the needy will be adequately cared for. The drain on the public welfare department itself will be lower because of the ERA help, Mr. Dowling declared.

Oyster-Packing Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Hundreds of persons are drifting toward the coasts of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama where the annual oyster harvest is under way. Scores of packing plants will be in operation along the coast this year, no less than 12 being located at Biloxi, Miss. Louisiana reefs were opened early in December, the Mississippi reefs were then thrown open, and on Jan. 1 the packing season starts on the Alabama coast.

Independents Win Another Victory Over Standard Oil

Federal Judge Dismisses the Infringement Suit Against Globe Firm

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes yesterday ruled that two oil-cracking process patents held by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana are invalid and ordered dismissal of a suit by that firm against the Globe Oil and Refining Company for alleged infringement.

His ruling was hailed by defense counsel as a victory for independent oil refiners and dealers. Had the Standard Oil Company been successful, attorneys said, the suit would have been followed by an accounting for damages for alleged violation of the patents involving millions of dollars.

A number of other suits involving the two patents—the Lewis and Cook patent covering the "bubble-tower" method, and the Shaeffer and Brown patent on a "coil cracking still"—are pending in other federal courts.

Judge Barnes's ruling followed a trial lasting two months.

Because of the importance of the case and the possible bearing of its results on other suits now pending, observers from many independent oil refinerers were present at the trial.

"One of the two patents—the Lewis and Cooke patent—covers a process now used almost universally in the production of gasoline and an adverse decision could have resulted in the Standard Oil Company forcing all users of the process to pay them a royalty," a member of the law firm of Jones, Abbington, Ames and Seibold, counsel for the Globe Company, said.

"The method which Judge Barnes ruled was not covered by the patent owned by Standard is one which is used with fine results in separating the desirable portions of cracked crude oil from those not used in the manufacture of gasoline. Without its use refiners would be handicapped in the production of motor fuels."

The Globe company, the spokesman said, maintained it never had used the Lewis and Cooke patent and that its process of separating portions of cracked crude oil was not covered by the patent.

The suit of the Standard Oil Company here was directed against the Globe Oil Company of Illinois, said by the attorneys to be the Illinois unit of the Globe firm. Refineries of the Illinois firm are at Lemont, Ill.

Labor Legislation Approved in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Designed to improve social standards of labor and eliminate unfair and cut-throat competition in industry in Ontario, the labor legislation proposed by Attorney General Arthur Roebuck, minister of labor of this province, was recently approved by members of the Ontario Cabinet. It will now be submitted to the caucus of Liberal members.

This announcement was made by Premier M. Hepburn, who pointed out that it is not a "code" system, as it has nothing to do with compulsion and price-fixing that is associated with such systems in other countries.

The proposed legislation will practically cover minimum wages for men as well as women workers in all industries which will accept them, said Mr. Hepburn, who explained that at this stage it is not possible to be too specific about details of measures to be endorsed by the Government. So far as possible, nothing is to be made compulsory, nor does the Government propose to interfere with price-fixing.

Quebec Plans to Build Road Costing $1,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Construction of a $1,500,000 highway between Mont Laurier and Seneterre, Abitibi, will commence next spring, J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads and Mines of the Quebec Government, announces. The new road will be 150 miles long, 60 feet wide and will cost $10,000 a mile.

Work will be provided for thousands of men throughout western Quebec while the Hull district and the North will provide their quotas of road crews. The plan calls for the clearing of from 200 to 250 feet of land on each side of the highway as it is driven forward through the thick forest that covers the proposed route.

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47 Kensington St., Newtonville, 9-room single and garage, all improvements, hot water heat $45.00

40 Tucker Ave., Lexington, 7 rooms, garage, oil heat $50.00

17 Dana Rd., West Newton, 5 room bungalow, all improvements, steam heat. Fireplace. $40.00

510 Marrett Rd., Lexington, 7-room single, sun parlor, fireplace, oil heat, 2-car garage, nice condition $50.00

Tel. Mid. 4032, Watertown Mass., or Evenings— West Newton 2065

INSURANCE

ANNUITY FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Insurance of every description. J. C. MINDEN, 277 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-1174.

JEWELERS

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds at lowest prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston, 2nd Floor.

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $35 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 7499

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge — Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ALBERT LIND—New and old violins, violas, 'cellos; expert repairing; tested strings, cases. 203 St. Botolph St., Boston.

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Ave., Wollaston, Mass.
Open Evenings — Tel. GRanite 8479

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Old Gold, Trinkets and Jewelry
GOLD RECLAIMING CORPORATION
With Offices Conveniently Located in
BOSTON: 1135 Little Building.
CAMBRIDGE: Harvard Bazar, Central Sq.
SOMERVILLE: Parke Snow Inc., Davis Sq.
LYNN: Burrows & Sanborn Dept. Store
WALTHAM: Parke Snow Inc.
SALEM: Almy's Dept. Store, Essex St.
FALL RIVER: McWhirr's Dept. Store, Main St.
FITCHBURG: Parke Snow Inc.
WORCESTER: 839 Slater Building.
SPRINGFIELD: 170 Worthington St.
NEW YORK: Graybar Bldg., 420 Lexington Ave.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, SILVER. Diamonds, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed, Bonded, Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share large, light office two days or evenings; reasonable. Suite 1333, 11 West 42nd Street.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street. Stocum 8-6269

PAYING GUESTS

OWNER of large beautiful home in quiet exclusive neighborhood of Old Brookline will take paying guests, professional persons or those not wishing care or maintenance of own home. Unusually versatile cook. Tel. Long 6255. 70 Upland Road, Brookline.

PRINTING

PRINTING — Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Al. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

UNUSUAL
NEW SMALL SINGLE

Rarely do you see a six-room house with three bedrooms and two baths. Here is a house combining all the appointments of an expensive estate on a small scale, priced at only $12,500—located in Watertown, Mass., on the Belmont side, in a nice American neighborhood. Garage attached. We will be pleased to show this property by appointment.

JAMES A. CARRIG
BELMONT 2761

DARIEN, CONNECTICUT
Kemp Company Suggests
Buy a Home for Christmas
Village Houses, Farms, Estates. Acreage
7 East 42nd, N. Y. C., Tels. MU 2-6361, or Darien, Conn., 1111.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere St. Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam 2654

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Desirable double and single rooms with board; Christian Scientists preferred; also dinners by appointment. 1313 20th St. N. W., Potomac 4419.

WOMAN of refinement and education would like elderly couple in her home; pleasant surroundings, centrally located, near The Mother Church. 1075 Boylston St., Suite 2, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms for transient and permanent guests; opp. The Mother Church; elevator, garage near; attractive rates, hrs. Weeks, 178 Huntington Ave., Circle 7572.

BOSTON, 106 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Attractive well-heated rooms, single and double; prices reasonable. Free parking space. Ken. 7205.

BOSTON, 208 Huntington Ave. Suite 3—Pleasant front room, well furnished; opposite The Mother Church; reasonable. Tel. Com. 4428.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—18 Medfield St., Suite 3, near St. Mary's subway, pleasant single or double rooms in gentleman's apartment.

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., Suite 7—Warm, sunny front room, large closet; nicely furnished; privileges.

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., Suite 7—Warm, sunny front room, large closet, nicely furnished, privileges.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant, sunny room near Coolidge Cor.; reasonable rent; meals optional. Tel. Asp. 6931.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Flatbush — Beautiful room, peaceful home, detached house; 20 min. N. Y. C.; $6. 109 E. 15th St., Buc. 2-8519.

N. Y. C., 134 West 87th—Business woman desires young woman to share apartment or rent quiet, sunny room; reasonable. MANLEY.

N. Y. C., 325 West 84th St.—Single, double room; private house; conveniences; quiet; comfortable; reasonable; references. Tra. 7-4830.

NEW YORK CITY, 714 West 181st—Comfortable, sunny room, adjoining bath; peaceful home; gentleman. Apt. 53.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — All-year guest house; sunny, large rooms, private bath; good opportunity for rest or study; centrally located; a splendid permanent home. 151 Maple St. MRS. O. S. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2026 R St. N. W.—Large, attractive room for one or two ladies, semi-private bath. Decatur 3483.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY—LINGERIE—CHRISTMAS GIFTS Need 20 more, distributing mill products; fast sellers; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; excellent holiday business. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds, edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel. Han. 0429.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MORE RESPONSIBILITY DESIRED—Mechanical engineer, university graduate, young, single, desires position in the production management of the food or cosmetic industry; he has had 3½ years experience in building and designing wrapping machinery. Box N-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG man, familiar with photo-engraving, lettering, photomontage, layout, desires to become established; references. Write Box C-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Experienced, dependable secretary-stenographer; best references. Phone Penhurst 3950, or write Box B-23, 711 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL stenographic service; addressing, mimeographing, multigraphing, court reporting; rates reasonable. MISS L. DELL SETTLES, 528 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Tel. Lafayette 7192. Established since 1924.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CARL EUGENE HOLMGREN
TEACHER OF VIOLIN
77 Montgomery St., Boston — COM. 0144

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT—*Singing*
Private lessons. Classes at special rates. Training for church, concert, radio. Auditions by appointment. Studio, 112 W. 72nd St., New York City. Tel. End. 2-4300.

MRS. CORDELIA B. BARTLETT, Teacher of Parliamentary Law; class or private lessons; terms reasonable; references. Telephone Stadium 3198 before 11 a. m., Boston.

TRUCKING

A. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 3-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston Street, Boston Han. 3121

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Watches • Diamonds • Jewelry

Exceptional values. Gents' Waltham wrist or pocket watches $9.95. Complete stock other makes. Diamonds from $10 to $1000. Christmas special ½ carat ladies' diamond ring $75. Visit our big daylight store. $100,000 stock. Let us do your Christmas shopping. Mail orders carefully filled. Established 25 years. Hilpers, 181 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. Phone Ken. 1433. Will buy or accept old gold toward purchases.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

The Christmas Store of South Jersey

Thousands of Gifts! Thousands of outstanding values! Be sure and enjoy the Christmas beauties of this great store.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at S. Carolina Aves.

Before Buying Your Christmas Candies Look Over the

Louisiana Candy Shop

The highest grade chocolates, and finest quality nut candy, also see our new Christmas boxes.

1035 BOARDWALK

The Society Studio, Inc.
Greeting Cards, Fine Art Pictures Artistic Framing
Dial 5-9177 — 1235 ON THE BOARDWALK
Branch: Boardwalk Arcade, Ocean Avenue and Boardwalk.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY *(Continued)*

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARDS AND GIFTS
ERNEST BEYER
PRINTER—STATIONER
1722 ATLANTIC AVENUE

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

ERNEST BECKER
Grocer, Quality Merchandise
Holiday Specials, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Darlington Strode, Westchester Sausage and Scrapple, New Salt Mackerel Fillets, Virginia Hams and Bacon.

BLOOMFIELD

OTTO WOLF & SON, Inc.
Automobile Mechanics
"The Shop That Service Built"
Super Service Station
Oil, Gas, Greasing, Auto Laundry 35c
466-470 Broad Street — Tel. Bfld. 2-0060

A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE ICE CREAM and FINE CANDIES
All orders receive prompt and careful attention.
69 WASHINGTON ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0626

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We satisfy the most discriminating.
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 — Collingswood, Col. 4084
190 W. Clinton Ave — 836 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
956 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5883 — 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD (Continued)

M. E. Rietmann
Knitting Wools
Instructions Gratis with all purchases.
13½ NO. DEAN STREET

ART FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Phone 3-4884-5
8 NO. DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

WEST ENGLEWOOD

Park Super-Service Station
Complete Lubrication and Battery Service
Tel. Teaneck 7-7994
Cor. State Street and Queen Anne Road

HACKENSACK

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET IT AT
Feist Bakery
We Satisfy in All Dainty Work
247 MAIN STREET HACK. 3-1409

VANITY SPECIALTY SHOP
Offers Exquisite Gifts for Ladies at Nominal Cost
228 MAIN STREET

Aylward's Food Shop
Nuts and Candy
254 Main Street

HOBOKEN

HOBOKEN PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
92 HUDSON STREET
20% off to readers of The Christian Science Monitor on Christmas Cards, Gift Stationery, Fountain Pens and Desk Sets. Largest selection of Christmas Cards in Hudson County.

GRULICH and SONS
616 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Opp. U. S. Theatre Phone Hob. 3-0510
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Christmas Candy
Large Selection in Fancy Boxes
Ice Cream in Fancy Forms on Display
Cranberry Ice and 19 Other Ice Cream Flavors
BON PALATE CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
490 BERGEN AVENUE
TEL. DEL. 3-9059 WE DELIVER

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
337 Central Avenue Corner Lincoln Street

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

Announcing the Reopening of
ADAM BLUM
QUALITY BAKING
625 NEWARK AVE. (Near the Elevator)

THE GRACE SHOPPE
Properly Fitted Foundations
Your individual type foundation fitted to your personal requirement. Agency for "Le Gant" of Youthlastic. Lily of France and other standard makes. Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie.
686 Bergen Ave., near Duncan Ave. Del. 1940

MAPLEWOOD

WHEN IN THE VILLAGE STOP IN AT THE
Clairidge Beauty Shop
Located at 97 Baker St. *(Opposite P. O.)*
We are offering a Special Combination
3 Items for $1.00
Expert and courteous attendants to care for your needs.—SO. 2-9886

Practical and Attractive
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Gold Stripe Hosiery, Bryn Mawr Lingerie, Oak Park Scarfs, Imported Handkerchiefs, Mark Cross Gloves and Mittens and other desirable gift merchandise in popular as well as better grades for young and old.
We Wish you a Joyous Christmas
Constance Harris, Inc.
179 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Monarch Red Raspberries, 3 cans 73c
Monarch Teenie Weenie Toffies, 25c a bag
Candies in All Colors
If you are not on our mailing list kindly leave your name at our office in order to receive notice of our week-end specials.
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300, 4301, 4302

LOUISE M. ROFF
Unusual Gifts and Bridge Accessories
Distinctive Greeting and Christmas Cards for the Discriminating Buyer at Prices to Meet 1934 Budgets.
95 Baker St., opp. P. O. SO. 2-2625

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction
J. Braverman, 183 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

This Christmas
Give Furniture—It's Practical
DAWTON'S LTD.
"COLONIAL REPRODUCTIONS"
28 South Park Street Montclair 3-1813

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
'n FLOWERS and PLANTS at
Massmann
FLORAL ARTISTS
416 Bloomfield Ave. 201 Bellevue Ave.
Montclair, N. J. Upper Montclair

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

THE EMILY McDEVITT BOOK SHOP
Valley Road Upper Montclair
Phone Montclair 2-8399 Orange 2-8399

KROLL-TIERNEY, *Jewelers*
Christmas Gifts
Ranging from $1.00 up to meet the individual demand.
We buy old gold. Do not sell to strangers.
43 CHURCH STREET

GIFT-GIVING MADE SIMPLE
Leisurely shopping in an uncrowded atmosphere . . . fresh, unhandled gift items in wide selections at agreeably low prices. *Hose, Underwear, Robes, Negligees Umbrellas*
MISS FRANCES SHOP
470 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-4320

Ideal for Christmas
Special Gift Package, 3 pairs for $2.50.
Beverly Shops, Inc.
20 Church St., Montclair, N. J.
Ringless

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats. Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled. Luncheons and dinners served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8280; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

Christmas Gifts
Handkerchiefs, Guest Towels, Bags, Linens, Bedspreads.
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS

WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-0574
RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Grace M. Cunningham
MILLINERY
Christmas Gifts
The unusual in Scarves, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry, Toiletries, Compacts
497 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
16-18 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
MOVING-STORAGE-PACKING-SHIPPING
MONTCLAIR 2-0040

Painting and Decorating
HELGE A. T. AKERBERG
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-5638

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Cardell's Service Station
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Ave.
Phone Montclair 2-9284

LANE STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATIONS FURNITURE
Selected Holiday Gifts
41 CHURCH STREET

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Bogart and Hansen, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Can We Be of Service?
Kuehn
FLOWERS *and* POTTERY
621 CENTRAL AVENUE
HUmboldt 2-6060—ORange 4-7173
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

QUALITY CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
—HOLLAND'S
587 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 2-1610

Rosalia Beauty Shoppe
ROSE M. MAGEE, *Prop.*
Tel. Mitchell 2-9547
59 HALSEY STREET
Near New Street

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

JOHN P. BRENNAN
(Men's Good Shoes)
I would be pleased to serve The Christian Science Monitor readers in this vicinity with their footwear requirements. Inquiries invited. 83 Halsey Street.
Formerly With L. Bamberger & Co.

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone 569 BROAD ST.
Mitchell 2-0621 NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

S. Feldman & Sons Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Launderers of the Better Kind
PHONE BIG 3-3660 Branches
NEWARK—MONTCLAIR—SO. ORANGE

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0200
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

Portable Typewriters
All Makes at New Low Prices
Trade the Old One for a New One
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
180 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

Christmas Gifts
Toys, Games
SCHMIDT'S
320 MAIN STREET

"5th" ENNA JETTICK "6th"
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Household Necessities
Paints, Steel Cabinets
319 MAIN ST. OR 3-8200

Ridgehurst Service Station
Phone OR 5-9614 A. A. Hildebrand, *Prop.*
TIRES BATTERIES
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Specialized Lubrication *All Kinds of Accessories*
322 Main St. West Orange

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Food
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 {7055 7056

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
124 South Orange Avenue S. O. 2-9611

Bellin's Department Store
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for the Entire Family
61 So. Orange Avenue

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Burckhardt & Voigt
Home Made Ice Cream and Candy
Delicious Luncheon
Try Our GRILLED SANDWICHES
HOME MADE CAKE AND PIES
20 Broadway Tel. Passaic 2-0156

PATERSON

DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR
CORRECTLY FITTED
H. METZ
Metz Arch Mode Footwear
203 Market Street Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

Plainfield Pastry Shop
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Order Your Mince and Pumpkin Pies Now
Only best ingredients used in our pastries.
MR. BERLIN, *Prop.*
306 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8032

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 183 E. Front Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FURNACE OIL
COKE
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543 Dunellen, N. J.

VAN ARSDALES
Good Shoes, Hosiery and Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 EAST FRONT STREET Tel. Pl. 6-0016

FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Extra Buttermilk—Bonco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE. NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

NRA SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Arthur H. Richard
The Popular Priced Jeweler
Repairing of All Kinds of Jewelry and Eye Glasses.
We carry a full line of Hamilton, Gruen and Bulova Watches.
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts. Pl. 6-3280

N. Meyers & Sons, Inc.
FIRST QUALITY LEHIGH
KOPPERS COKE COAL Tel. Pl.6-1911
303 E. Fourth Street Plainfield, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD

Make This Store Your Headquarters for
TOYS and GIFTS
RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE CO.
Incorporated
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
TEL. R. 6-0106 — 6-0107

Park Confectaurant
announces that their usual full line of
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
will be on sale at
14 OAK STREET

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.

Martex Towels
Practical Christmas Gifts
For Father, Mother and All the Family
GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
KAYSER UNDERWEAR
Useful Gifts for the Home

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
That are sure to please at the

JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

Buy Practical Christmas Gifts
at Ridgewood's Apparel Shop
Hosiery—Robes—Lingerie
Handkerchiefs—Stationery
Mark Cross Famous Gloves
The Toggery Shop
80 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. Strakosch, Mgr.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A visit to this shop may suggest a way to make two people happy, the recipient of your gift and you.
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

E. S. BARRY
Cash Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Phone Ridgewood 6-3630

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
If Necessary—FIVE HOUR SERVICE
37 UNION PLACE SUMMIT 6-2660

TEMPLE'S HAIRDRESSING SALON
PERMANENT WAVING
Special Attention to White Hair
9 Maple Street Summit 6-1878
Between Springfield and DeForest Aves.

THE KIMBALL SHOP, Inc.
380 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Handbags ..... $1.75 to $3.75
Evening Bags ..... $1.25 to 33.95
Small gifts ..... $0.50 to $2.00
Complete line of Munsingwear
ALL HATS AND DRESSES REDUCED FOR HOLIDAYS

WESTFIELD

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

For Safety and Service Plus
The Westfield Trust Co.

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Is Ready for Christmas Purchases
Open Evenings Up to Christmas Until 9 o'clock—Phone Westfield 23675

We Appreciate Your Patronage
ANGELO'S
BEAUTY SALON
103 PROSPECT STREET
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-2935

— MILADY'S SHOPPE —
131 EAST BROAD STREET
Specializing in Ladies' Silk Hosiery
Lingerie and Millinery
YOUR PATRONAGE INVITED

SIEVER'S BAKERY
117 EAST BROAD STREET
Order Your Christmas
FRUIT-CAKES and COOKIES
NOW

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 60c LB.
Telephone WE 2-1198

"KLINGER'S MARKET"
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Has Specials Every Week
Let Us Serve You
Tel. 2-2640

EDWARD R. JARVIS, Inc.
54 ELM STREET
Here You Will Find Most Attractive Gifts for the Holiday Season
Modern Jewelry Store Service
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PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue (Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

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BIRDS that sing day and night.
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YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Boston Snapshots

Cosmopolitan Student Club—This year more than 100 students in Boston colleges have joined this club already and through socials, dances, hikes and other meetings they are forming friendships with neighbors from all over the world. At last Sunday's meeting in the Twentieth Century Club they all listened to a word picture of American Christmas—given by Mrs. Warren T. Powell, and to music ranging from "Turkey in the Straw" to a composition by Prof. Addison Porter of the Conservatory of Music—Prelude in D minor. Both were played by one of Mr. Porter's students, Gertrude Eckstein.

Other programs planned will present the music and literature of several nationalities which are represented by a number of members.

This year Canadians head the list in point of numbers, and Japanese come a close second, with Chinese not far behind.

Foreign Students at M. I. T.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which come many of the members of the Cosmopolitan Student Club, lists 149 students from countries outside of the United States this year. China heads the list, with 31, while Canada is second with 29 and Great Britain third with 13. Thirty other countries sent the remainder to Boston. Of this foreign group 88 are undergraduates and 61 are carrying on advanced studies in the graduate school.

Under Farragut's Eye — The bronze statue of Farragut has been

standing in Marine Park, South Boston, since 1893. The doughty admiral surveys an interesting prospect. To his right, beyond the broad sweep of the esplanade, the white sails of hundreds of yachts flit over the waters of the bay in summer. To the left, ocean steamers pass close to Castle Island on their way in and out of the harbor. Among them this year was the latest ship to bear his name—the new destroyer Farragut, launched at Fore River.

Heartened by the admiral's bronze stoicism, we braved the wintry winds last Sunday and joined a few other pedestrians who had repaired to City Point to enjoy the bright sunshine and the high tide. Two pleasant walks lay open and nearly deserted. To Farragut's right was the recreation pier—to his left the continuation of the esplanade leading to Castle Island. We chose the pier.

Passing the ornate Head House, with its faded summer invitations to partake of refreshments, the cryptic dates over its front door, and the equally obscure and rather startling mural decorations which adorn it, we set foot on the pier, Boston nearest approach to a board walk—and like Atlantic City's famous promenade it is more enjoyed by many persons in the clean uncrowded winter than in the summer.

As we stepped briskly along it, seagulls flapped away from sunny, sheltered corners and some ducks suddenly flew out from underneath and scudded off toward Squantum.

Castle Island—When the bronze admiral began his vigil, Castle Island was really an

island, and already for many years there had been a fort upon it. The first works were constructed by Governor Winthrop in 1634. From time to time these were strengthened. After "divers years" mud walls were replaced by pine and earth, then by brick—and finally during the "Dutch scare" of 1665 the whole place was considerably improved.

Burned down in 1673 and rebuilt at once, the little fort was demolished in 1701 when a more pretentious structure, Castle William, was erected. This stood until 1776, when it was burned by the retreating British. During part of the Revolution Paul Revere is said to have commanded the garrison in it.

Again restored, it took the new name of Fort Independence, which was retained when the present massive stone walls were built in 1850. At this time the plan of stretching a chain between Castle and Governor's Islands was conceived. Winches at the ends of the chain were able to tighten it up so as to prevent the entrance of any enemy vessel into the inner harbor.

The latest addition to the island's interesting features is a memorial shaft erected in 1933, by private subscription, in memory of Donald McKay, designer of many famous clipper ships, packets and traders—all listed in the inscriptions—and of "The Great Republic," a ship of 4555 tons, carrying 15,653 square yards of canvas, which when launched in 1853 was the largest then afloat.

Treetops waving over the fort walls indicate the existence of sheltered courts within—but unfortunately iron-studded doors preserve their privacy at present. The angles of the outer walls provide sheltered and sun-warmed nooks, though, from which various visitors were watching the liners steaming in to Boston.

A still warmer spot, at the mainland end of the causeway, is the Aquarium. It was rather a surprise, after the deserted stretches of park outside, to find it well filled with visitors. Children crowded around the circular tank in which a friendly harbor seal and a self-contained sea lion swam slowly around—upside down much of the time. Serious adults gave more attention to long-nosed gars and large-mouthed black bass moving slowly in their warm tanks, with inverted fountains of bubbles at the top—or to the placid mud fish which had arranged themselves neatly one upon another in the form of a long pile on the sandy bottom.

"The children are all crazy over the seals," said the motherly matron seated near the door. "In the summer they all hope they'll meet one when they're swimming and in the winter they come in and visit with them here."

(Boston Snapshots appear each Wednesday.)

Radio Sponsors Reply to Demand For Three-Hour Dance Program

Appearance of a three-hour radio dance program sponsored by a baking company every Saturday evening over an NBC-WEAF coast-to-coast network marks a new trend in radiocasting that harks back to the industry's beginnings, when hour programs were the rule and not the exception. The hour in which Jessica Dragonette sings is a survival of those days and shows how well an intrinsically good program idea lasts.

Afterward sponsors got the idea that they could "spread their fire" by dividing their once-a-week periods into shorter lengths and over several days in the week. The result gave listeners a rather tabloid program fare, moved the advertising announcements closer, and paradoxically gave radio a variety of a rather monotonous sort. Certain forms of art resist tabloid presentation. The concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and the full-length operas by the Metropolitan have been steadily pointing out that fact.

Full Orchestral Periods

Now, two automobile manufacturers have one-hour symphony concerts on the same hour on Sunday evenings, two soap manufacturers sponsor, respectively, modern plays with the players who created the original stage roles, and popular operettas condensed to an hour period. Another automobile manufacturer is bursting forth on Christmas Day and New Year's Day with two special three-hour shows, which seems to indicate that long radiocast periods may not be uncommon shortly. These new three-hour shows have lined up such talent as Lionel Barrymore playing "Scrooge," Alexander Woollcott, Beatrice Lillie, Turner and Pangborn, the Don Cossack Choir and other acts. Surely no one could complain of a lack of variety here or of mediocrity. There is every reason to believe that this sponsor should derive as much benefit from these two spectacular shows as others might from a whole year of half-hour programs.

Now that a three-hour dance program is with us, it is interesting to study how it goes about the job of entertaining the devotees of modern Terpsichore. There may be some who complain that this valuable time is wasted by evanescent music, yet this program is the result of listeners' plaints to "give us good long periods of uninterrupted dance music." And that, after all, is a good gauge in selecting radio entertainment for the nation.

The Popular Ones

Every popular orchestra, of course, has it devotees, and no single organization can be expected to satisfy everybody. Consequently, this program has three orchestras. In the lingo, one orchestra plays "hot" tunes, another plays "sweet" tunes, and a third is a "rumba" orchestra. All three are arranged about a forest of microphones in Radio City's largest studio. When one finishes a set of tunes, another takes it up, and the third follows, so that all types of dance music are radiocast. Soloists are as varied.

Though this is a three-hour program, the last strains of dance music leave the Radio City studio at the "wee sma" hour of 3:30 o'clock a. m., due to the difference in time between the east and west coasts. The east coast program is in progress for two hours when the west coast program begins at 9:30 p. m., Pacific time. Therefore, dance music must be radiocast until 3:30 in New York, which is 1:30 a. m., Pacific time, making the program actually a five-hour period.

Finally, one wonders what effect this trend will have on the amusement business. For we can conceive of hostesses foregoing hiring dance orchestras and installing good radio sets to catch the program for their parties. The music may keep indoors a good many parties that have heretofore sought entertainment outside. It may conceivably have an effect also on theater box offices.

A. D. H.

[A radio review appears on this page each Wednesday.]

Montreal Orchestra Enters Fifth Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Montreal Orchestra, now in its fifth season, has succeeded without financial backing through the initiative of formerly unemployed musicians and the public spirit of Dean Douglas Clark of the faculty of music, McGill University.

Rather than sit idle when trade difficulties, "sound" motion pictures, radio and other factors threw many of them out of work five years ago, a number of Montreal musicians started giving public concerts for whatever came in at the box office. It was decided to invite guest conductors. The first invitation was accepted by Dean Clark, who was asked again and finally became the permanent, honorary conductor.

During its four seasons the orchestra has given Montreal its only symphony music. Eighty-six concerts have been given by the 70 players. The current season includes 15 concerts. Due to its unique financial basis, the orchestra is operated as a model of economy and efficiency. Critics commend it for its high degree of technical skill.

U. S. Saves State $500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Among other advantages the national parkway route through North Carolina saved this State $500,000. Arrangements had been made to build a hard-surfaced highway from Soco Gap to Cherokee. The contract was awarded several months ago, but it has now been canceled, as the Federal Government will build the road, as a part of the new scenic parkway leading into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Daily Features

Doing Their Christmas Looking Early

A Kiddie-Car For Her

A Future Engineer

Photos by Frank S. Wilton

Two Guesses as to What They Want

A Longing Look

Musically Inclined

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For the Stranger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palatine, Ill.

A NUMBER of years ago, when a young couple sat down to their first meal together, the husband was astonished to find three places set at the table. He asked his bride for an explanation, and she said: "I promised myself that when I had a home, I would always set a place for the stranger."

To the first meal came a guest, a widower who desired to wish the new couple joy. He was gladly received, and later he often took the place set for the stranger.

As they lived on a farm, the couple found many persons who were grateful for an opportunity to occupy that seat. The young couple eventually had five children, but there was always the extra place at the table, and it was seldom unoccupied at least once a day.

They now own a small store, and the woman must spend much of her time at business, but when noon arrives, there is usually someone in the store who they feel would enjoy this hospitality.

When asked if she thought that anyone had taken advantage of her hospitality, the woman answered, "I set the table for the stranger, and someone in need has always occupied it. We have never been wealthy, but we have always had plenty and I have been glad to share it."

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Jehoahaz, King of Israel

CARE should be taken to distinguish this Jehoahaz from his namesake who became king of Judah, as recorded in II Kings 23:31ff.

Jehoahaz, King of Israel, was the son of Jehu and ruled in Samaria for a period of 17 years (II Kings 13:1), a time of the greatest conflict and danger, for during this reign Israel was again and again harassed by attacks of the Syrians under Hazael and his son Benhadad (13:3).

It appears that it was not until his fighting forces had been practically wiped out that Jehoahaz turned to God for help (13:4, 7). His prayer was heard, for he and his people "went out from under the hand of the Syrians" (13: 4f.); but, despite this deliverance, the Israelites and their king "departed not from the sins of the house of Jeroboam" (13:6). So "Jehoahaz slept with his fathers" (verse 9).

Quotation for Today

CALM soul of all things! make it mine
To feel, amid the city's jar,
That there abides a peace of thine
Man did not make, and cannot mar.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD

Mr. Scroggins

'Scroggins for More Fun!'

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE winter morning was brisk and the air full of lift so that it is not to be wondered at that when Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins stepped from his doorway in American Elm (Ulmus Americana), Boston Common, his step was uncommonly quick and his breath unusually sharp.

He looked about him at the familiar Common scenes. The sun was pouring into the venerable squir-

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Walking on Stilts

rel's face, which made the face smile and the eyes blink pleasurably. Scroggins swung his small cane and tapped the crown of his shiny high hat. He felt of his warm tippet and mused gratefully over Mrs. Scroggins's thoughtfulness in being sure he wore it. He hopped and then he skipped, a quite extraordinary proceeding.

Two pieces of tree branch lying on the ground at his feet, drew his attention. The pieces were equal in length. Each had a spur of branch sticking out. Scroggins bent over, put down his cane, and picked up the two bits of branch.

"They're it, to a T!" he said to himself in delight. He hummed tunefully under his breath and put the two branches under his forepaws so that the two spurs which jutted out, were in front of his hind feet.

"They're just the thing and no mistake," said Scroggins, versatilely clothing the previous idea in slightly different words. Then with great agility, the illustrious squirrel mounted the sticks, his feet on the sticking-out spurs, and his arms tightly clasping the main portion of stick. There he was, walking on sticks, and going along with great skill and some rapidity.

"Mr. Scroggins!" said a voice. The noted squirrel turned quickly and dismounted. It was one of the three small squirrels who often come to Scroggins when the outlook is dull.

"Dear! dear! You and your two friends are just the people who should know about this," said Scroggins.

"What were you doing?" said the small squirrel.

"Well, these two branches may just be sticks to you," said Scroggins, "but when I saw them lying on the ground, I recognized them as being just the thing for stilts."

"Stilts!" said the small squirrel.

"Stilts!" said Scroggins. "Grandfather taught me about them." And Scroggins again got on the sticks and walked here and there, making a noble sight as his splendid tail curled gracefully and his swing-tail coat swished back and forth.

"May I try it?" said the small squirrel.

Scroggins hopped off the stilts and handed them to his young friend. "They're yours!" said the kindly squirrel. The small squirrel squealed with delight. "Better try them before you become too pleased," cautioned Scroggins. The small squirrel did try the stilts and was able to walk on them quite well after several trials.

"Show them to your friends," said Scroggins. The small squirrel said he would and went off with smiles wreathing his face and his tail waving as gayly as a flag. "Always go to Scroggins for more fun," he said as he went off.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Lichens (C. L.)—Preferably *li'-kenz* (*i* long, *e* as in silent).

Creche (C. L.)—*Kraysh* (long *a*).

Adeste fideles (C. L.)—According to Webster's, the Latin Christmas hymn is pronounced preferably *ades'-te* (*a* and first *e* short, second *e* as in create) *fih-de'-lez* (short *i*, *e's* long). This form, of course, follows the English pronunciation of Latin, common for Latin words in English context. In Latin context, of course, the Roman pronunciation would be *ah-des'-teh fih-day'-lace.*

Says (H. P. W.) — *Sez* (*e* short); and "saith" is pronounced *seth.*

Evening (M. L. F.)—The second *e* is elided, *eev'-ning* (*ee* as in *feet* (*i* short).

Cause (M. L. F.)—*Kauz* (*au* as in *haul*—or like circumflex *o* as in orb).

Follow (M. L. F.)—*Fol'-o* (first *o* short, second long).

Denomination (M. L. F.)—*Denom-ih-nay'-shun* (*e* as in create, *o* short as in not, *i* clipped-short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short).

Croix de guerre (M. T.)—*Krwah* (*a* as in *arm*) *de* (*a* as in *maker*) *gair* (*ai* as in *air*). Principal accent is given the third term, and secondary stress is usual for the first.

Daily Anecdote

Reaction

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUMARCHAIS, whose most outstanding writing was, perhaps, the "Marriage of Figaro," rose to fame and wealth through his own efforts and ambitions. His father had been a watchmaker in Paris.

After Beaumarchais had attained high honors, a snobbish young nobleman sought to subject him to ridicule by calling attention to his humble origin. Handing Beaumarchais his watch, the nobleman said: "Examine it, sir! It does not keep time well. Pray ascertain the cause."

Beaumarchais extended his hand in awkward manner and let the costly timepiece fall to the pavement. "You see, my dear sir," he said, "you have applied to the wrong person. My father always declared I was too awkward to be a watchmaker."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Shoe Shines

A NEGRO boy who had been employed in a shoe shop decided to fix up his own kit of polishes and make the rounds of the residential districts regularly. He has found many a shine job. Saturdays are especially busy days because of the school children's shoes that need polishing for Sunday wear.

Whenever he notes a need of repair work, he offers to take the shoes to a shop and return them. His former employer gives him a small commission on all such work.

Helen H. F.

Moments Musical

The Sons of Bach

No. 30 in a series of articles by Sonya Michell.

THE great Johann Sebastian Bach had twelve children, and it is not surprising that four of them, under their father's tutorship, turned out to be fine musicians.

The eldest, Wilhelm Friedemann, was the most gifted and a favorite of his father, but he was very indolent. Although he held for 20 years the post as organist in the Marienkirche in Halle, Germany, his last years were spent in poverty. In order to distinguish one Bach from another, it became the custom to call each of them by the city where he lived or worked. Wilhelm Friedemann was called "the Halle Bach."

Carl Philipp Emanuel was not nearly so gifted as his elder brother, but he was industrious, and as talent with the ability to work is often better than genius, he became the most famous of Bach's four musical sons. He was fortunate in receiving the post of accompanist and court musician to Frederick the Great, who himself was a fine flutist. I used often to go to Potsdam when I lived in Berlin, and many times I have stopped to look at the great Frederick's flute in the palace of Sans Souci. It impressed me very much, as a student of music, to think that a great king should play the flute. Philipp Emanuel was called "the Berlin Bach." Thanks to him, we still have the principles of clavier playing, which he set down in a treatise, and many of his father's precious compositions. The other sons allowed some to be lost or destroyed.

Johann Christoph Friedrich, the son of Magdalena Bach, Johann Sebastian's second wife, after leaving the university of Leipzig as a lawyer, took up music seriously as a profession. He became a fine harpsichordist and music director to the Count of Schaumburg-Lippe at Bückeburg. He is known as "the Bückeburg Bach," and his compositions are very fine, even though he lacked the usual amount of Bach talent.

"The London Bach" was the youngest, Johann Christian. He became very successful as a composer and organist, although he had more training from his brother Philipp than from his illustrious father. It was the fashion both in Italy and in England to entertain him and hear his works, which are perhaps the most graceful and gay of the four.

The mother, Magdalena Bach, was a remarkable woman. Reading "The Diary of Magdalena Bach," by Esther Meynell (by the way, a charming book), one gains an intimate understanding of the head of this interesting family; he appears as a wholly lovable man, and the master of all musicians.

Mozart learned from the younger Bachs, and certainly we can learn much from their works. It might be interesting to give the following program as a novelty, in that it consists entirely of the works of Johann Sebastian Bach and his sons:

Prelude and Fugue Johann Sebastian Bach
(From The Well-Tempered Clavier)
Solfeggio.....Philipp Emanuel Bach
Rondo Expressivo
Sonata in E.....Johann Christian Bach
Minuet.....Wilhelm Friedemann Bach
Gavotte
Sonata in D
Johann Christoph Friedrich Bach
Italian Concerto...Johann Sebastian Bach

Today's Limerick

If Britishers want to say "Berkeley"
Why comment? I look much more
derkeley
On Yankees, quite noisy.
Pronouncing "New Jersey"—
That's putting the truth rather
sterkeley.

With the Inventors

Vacuum Mop

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VACUUM sweepers already seem to be equipped for practically every sort of cleaning; but now T. S. Hooke, of Victoria, Australia, has taken out U. S. Pat. No. 1978579 on an attachment to remove dust from linoleum or hardwood floors. This ingenious arrangement is really just a dry mop with a hollow center, through which the dirt is drawn up by suction. This would seem to eliminate tiresome shaking and washing of a dry mop.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

First the By-Laws

No. 5

The motion to organize has been passed; and now the jam-it-through Mr. Brooks insists that officers be elected. Mr. Wright, however, rises to a point of order.

"THEN what do we do next, Mr. Wright?" inquired Chairman Cutler.

"Well, you see, Mr. Chairman," began Solomon Wright, "we have as yet no rules or regulations governing elections or tenure of office; so our next move should be to appoint a committee to draft by-laws. Then, when by-laws are adopted, the election of officers may be carried out in accordance with the terms set forth therein."

"Mr. Chairman," spoke up Caleb Wells, "I guess Sol Wright and Lige Pearson, our Justice of the Peace, is about all the legal talent we can rake up; so I reckon they'll have to be our Beacondale By-Law Builders. Let them fix up the laws, and then we'll look for the loop holes."

"Surely there could be no objection to these gentlemen," responded the Chairman. "But, as I understand it, legal training is not absolutely necessary.

"And now, friends, if you wish a by-law committee, a motion to provide such a committee is in order."

Lige Pearson rose, addressed the Chair, and said, "I move the Chair appoint a committee of 10 to draft a set of by-laws."

The motion was seconded and stated by the chairman.

Darius Brooks still seemed impatient: "Why so many on the committee? And why waste all this time waiting for by-laws, before selecting our officers? Let's get away from the red tape."

And so, Solomon Wright was again called upon to quiet the troubled waters.

If the reader has even been in an old-fashioned by-law battle, he will understand Mr. Wright's position, which he will outline, on Friday.

In Lighter Vein

The Whole Truth

Little Mary accompanied her aunt to the beauty shop, and was much interested in everything.

"Well, Mary," asked her mother upon her return, "what did you see this afternoon?"

"I saw Aunt Jane getting her fingers sharpened," said Mary.

The Art Treasure

A London hostess who was entertaining Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, had in her possession a gay and decorative Japanese panel which she hung over her drawing-room door.

Asked his opinion of this treasure of art and antiquity, he replied: "M'm . . . yes, yes . . . Panel upside down . . . It is the flag of the third Section Tokyo Fire Brigade . . . M'm . . . very nice. . . ."—*Montreal Star.*

A Houdini

The English visitor in Aberdeen was invited out to dinner on Christmas Day. The pudding made its appearance, and the guest smiled his appreciation.

"They say," he said, "that whoever finds the threepenny piece in the pudding will be lucky."

"Ay—an' clever, too!" responded the host.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Bearded Stranger*

By THE HAGERS

BESIDE A POOL, UPON A STONE,
A BEARDED STRANGER SAT ALONE.
"WHY, FRIEND, WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?"
"I GIVE THE GARDEN ATMOSPHERE.
"BUT IT IS RATHER COLD," HE SAID,
"WITH RAIN AND SNOW, SINCE SUMMER'S FLED."
"NOW NO ONE COMES HERE," I REPLIED;
"IT'S TIME FOR YOU TO COME INSIDE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Stop Crime at Its Source"

THE National Conference on Crime left no doubt in its opening sessions at Washington that leaders from President Roosevelt down are determined to "start with crime prevention itself," in a broad social co-ordination of effort summoning "every man, woman and . . . child" to stamp out the sparks of crime as well as to fight its full-blown blazes.

Never before has common action by the Federal Government, the forty-eight state governments, social organizations and individuals reached such encouraging proportions or taken such a hopeful direction on the crime problem—described as America's national disgrace and most expensive luxury.

In the opening speeches there was evident a shift of emphasis from merely chasing and punishing criminals after they have responded to distorted suggestions as children and grown to a youth schooled to "rule through fear," in the terse language of J. Edgar Hoover. Of course, so long as these products of wrong social, economic, educational and moral conditions and influences are found preying on society, they must be handled with the only weapons they understand. Mr. Hoover recommended sterner, swifter and surer punishment. The immediate need to protect society is not minimized but strengthened in the new campaign for eradicating crime's causes.

Yet the conference rightly places no faith in unsupported law enforcement to reduce crime to its minimum. Judge Charles Hoffman of the Cincinnati Domestic Relations Court based his expectations on "a program of social justice," including unemployment insurance, rehousing, slum rehabilitation and so on. Such measures, he said, "would probably be more effective in reducing the crime rate than all that the tightening up of the criminal procedure can possibly achieve."

President Roosevelt's brief but comprehensive address devoted substantial paragraphs to the compelling need for correcting crime's causes, as the following excerpts show:

> So, too, reliance on mere repression cannot take the place of intelligent training and guidance of youth.
>
> Crime is a symptom of social disorder. Widespread increase in capacity to substitute order for disorder is the remedy.
>
> It is equally necessary that we realize the importance of common action all along the line—starting with crime prevention itself and way through to prosecution and punishment.

Dr. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard Law School concluded his address with this pungent statement of the fresh approach:

> Intelligent efforts to stop crime at the source should be the guiding principle of future action in community, state, and nation.

If the conference does no more than nail these clarified slogans to the mast for an unending campaign to remove the actual causes of crime, and then embarks on tangible measures to start giving them effect, it will have taken the first national step toward really reducing crime.

The fight will be long. No one should weary and lay down his weapons if it takes generations to show substantial results. After all, the causes of crime have gone almost unmolested for hundreds of generations, while society has grappled too exclusively with its effects. But there can be no question of ultimate success along the path of "stopping crime at its source."

What Is Hunting?

GAME hunting for food, a necessity in ancient times, cannot apply in one case out of a thousand today. America has witnessed a great increase in hunting concomitant with the rise of the automobile and the development of good roads. At the height of prosperity almost all adult males were hunters.

So great a number in itself indicates that the hunting class included many who were not impelled by an inherent love for the out-of-doors. Rather they were faddists who carried over into their fad those predatory instincts they exercised in the business world.

They are the ones who press on the trigger of an automatic gun until the charge is exhausted, crippling disappearing birds that can never be retrieved. They shoot at every hawk, or gull, or heron, luckless enough to come within range. A ground squirrel, or snake, or frog, even, seems a worthy target to them, and their "tenders" or guides, hardened by lifelong experience, have been known to implore them: "Don't shoot that thing; it is enjoying life as much as you. Why kill it?"

But killing is the essence. Instead of getting a few ducks or one or two geese, all a man can use at one time, they want the legal limit, whatever it is. They may lack but two of that number at noon but will stay out all the rest of the day to get the two. Killing, possession, are essential; nothing else will serve. The possession limit must be greater than that for the daily bag, so they can take home a load of game—much of it to be wasted.

The old defense of hunting, namely, that it is matching endurance, senses, and instincts with creatures of the wild, does not apply, for the hunter of today rarely does anything except stay where he is hidden and shoot when told to at game often baited or driven within range. The reason is not acquiring and showing skill with firearms, as that could be more easily and cheaply done by target practice or trapshooting. No. Puncturing a bull's-eye or pulverizing a "clay pigeon" does not yield the killing thrill. There must be the demonstration of power over living things, to conquer, in a word—to kill.

Every benefit claimed for hunting can be achieved without killing and would be if men were guided by a decent regard for their not-so-distant kin of the wild. Many men, however, are not guided by such considerations and they constitute in large part our army of hunters, gunners, or—as some say—sportsmen.

Trade Crossroads—Then and Now

CONTRARY ocean currents, shallow streams, high mountains and other physical barriers determined not long ago the location of markets and trading centers. Men built canals, searched for all-water routes, or level roadbeds for their trains and trucks. The confluences of rivers and roads fixed the accessibility of commercial cities and accessibility was the secret of their success. Panama and Suez, London and New York, symbolize the old needs of men of trade for centrally located channels and centers of business.

Now the headlines tell another story. "Airport in Brazil located as focus for world lines" is the title of a dispatch which reveals that the old needs have gone and that a new era is here. Near the beautiful bay of Rio there is being built an airport, only five minutes by auto from the center of the city, where land and seaplanes and dirigibles can come to rest. Hangars and aerodromes will house the flying palaces which come even now from New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Buenos Aires, and Cuyabá.

Neither the Andes, nor the Atlantic, nor the Chaco, nor the jungles are barriers to these new carriers of men, mail and materials. They come from Europe by way of Africa. They touch continents and innumerable nations. They carry ideas and ideals and they knit peoples together. The former are their most precious freight and the latter their most desirable consequence. And how representative of human development is the whole process. When physical and material barriers lose their grip, the acquisition of cultural values and regard for the interests of mankind is speeded up. That is one significance of the headline, "Airport in Brazil located as focus for world lines."

Cooling "Hot" Oil

A SHARP pair of scissors is needed by the Federal Oil Administration if official red tape is to be cut. Questions seriously presented by the industry imply definite action must be taken within thirty days if complete collapse of the market is to be averted.

A year ago in September, oil producers and gasoline pump proprietors alike rejoiced over inauguration of the NRA oil code. Prices for petroleum products were steady for the first time in four years.

Suddenly in May of this year the bottom tumbled out of the market. Conditions grew worse through the summer. By September the trouble was traced through so-called bootleg gasoline dealers to refineries operating on "hot" oil. This is oil illegally removed from wells whose production is limited under the code to 40 or 100 barrels daily in order to maintain a fair standard price of $1 a barrel.

The gasoline war now going on in various parts of the United States between independents and major companies has accomplished its mission, many oil men feel. It has forced Washington to cease talking of fixed retail gasoline prices and to attack the real cause of the trouble, lack of regulation at the oil fields.

Investigation of crude oil leakage reveals that unscrupulous well owners employ a whole host of tricks to defeat the spirit of the NRA oil code. By erecting additional derricks with outlets piped from the original well, dummy wells are established, each outwardly eligible to release its quota. Shipment of "hot" crude oil between states is illegal, but there is nothing in the code to prevent flow of the finished product. Fly-by-night refineries spring up, operating at the wells with portable stills. Other violations are legion.

Brokers buy the illegal fuel, ship it to other states and sell it through salesmen to independent pump stations, usually evading at the same time the gasoline taxes. The public, eager to buy at five or six cents below market price, quickly deserts the pumps of major companies.

The final nature of regulations and their enforcement is still a matter of conjecture. At present, sworn statements and intricate report forms involving wastes in time and expense are required. Trial cases of violations are before the courts—waiting.

While looking for new scissors the oil administration might sharpen an old pair. Credit bureaus have proved an effective aid to honest business. A "dead beat" has small chance of obtaining credit, no matter how flowery his promises. The retail gasoline "dead beat" operates (1) by buying and selling bootleg gasoline; (2) by buying legitimate gasoline on long-term credit and underselling the market to obtain volume; (3) by secret price rebating and discounts. The industry can to some extent clean its own house. Given the authority, it could notify all gasoline brokers and supply houses of persistent violators and at the same time make the supplier a party to retail code violations.

An "Unholy Alliance"

Book of the Day

THERE are no "buts" about the sixth commandment. There seems no room for question about the pacific intent of the teachings of the Prince of Peace. Yet there is reason for reminder that not in many centuries have the Christian churches authoritatively defined their attitude toward war. In RELIGION RENOUNCES WAR, by Walter W. Van Kirk (New York: Willett, Clark & Co. $2), this reminder is followed by a thoroughly documented study of organized religion's recent efforts to dissociate itself from wholesale violation of fundamental religious tenets.

Dr. Van Kirk, who is secretary of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, aims to answer in this book the many inquiries he receives concerning action or pronouncements of religious bodies and leaders in respect of the peace-and-war problem. He also tells some of the reasons why church leaders and associations are forsaking the shelters of equivocation and declaring themselves definitely—one hopes irrevocably—opposed to mass murder.

Religious leaders entertain no illusions of simplicity in their approach to the war problem. Their joint studies and many of their individual statements show a comprehensive knowledge of war's causes and results. They do not lay the whole responsibility for war at the armaments factory door, but, as Dr. Van Kirk reports, "The churches are becoming increasingly convinced that the arms and munitions industry . . . is one of the greatest menaces to the peace of the world today." The anomaly of government efforts to bring peace to war-harried areas while allowing private citizens to supply those areas with the means of continuing warfare, receives pointed comment in a readable and useful chapter on the profitable private traffic in arms.

But an even more direct religious interest in antiwar education is almost startlingly explained when the author discusses the rights of conscience. Testimony as to the brutality administered to American conscientious objectors in internment camps offers a vivid warning to unyielding pacifists that their courage may, in the event of war, be tried as severely as many a soldier's, and without benefit of military honors.

It is easy to see why Dr. Van Kirk can say, "If the pronouncements of certain official religious bodies are to be taken at all seriously, there will be no lack of moral support for the conscientious objector in the event of another war." It is easy to see why the churches are examining their relationship to war. For it is impossible to escape the truth of a minority decision handed down by the Chief Justice of the United States, Charles E. Hughes, in a naturalization case: "The essence of religion is belief in a relation to God involving duties superior to those arising from any human relation."

C. M.

The Mysterious Vegetable

Weavers in Woolshops

WOOLSHOPS you could always distinguish by the smell; or, rather, by the smells, none of which could be said to stand out very definitely above the rest. What you retained depended, to a certain extent, on the direction you took. If you began at the bottom of the hill, it was toffee bubbling in enormous vats. If you started to walk downhill from the market and the slaughter house it was tripe, and cowheels and black puddings; pigs' knuckles and pork and ham.

I preferred the latter, especially on a winter afternoon, when the foggy twilight began at three; and the flickering gas jets in the shop windows loomed, magnified through the steam, like animated torches announcing the half-veiled, savory delights behind the glass. My feet would linger about the door of Elijah Skinner, Fancy Pork Butcher; while I watched a red-faced man in a white smock piling onto a meat scale gleaming disks of brass marked 1 lb., 3 oz., ½ oz., and heard him assure his customer, "That's a bee-utiful bit of 'am." They would hurry past the "Royal Oak," with its distasteful odor of stale beer; and having reached a high gate of a burnt treacle hue, would carry me into an entirely different kind of smell.

This time it would be machine oil and cloth dyes and yarn, for there was no pleasanter playground between lesson hours and tea during those chilly months of mufflers, blue noses and wet feet, than the weaving shed and warehouse of Ramsbottom, Appleyard and Miffs. Nowhere else in my ten years had I found such engaging company, such brilliant conversation, such gratifying readiness to treat me as an equal and listen to anything I said. "Barm in Gillierd" I called it in a composition book.

* * *

They were wonderful people, I thought then. And today they seem even more wonderful when I view them through the perspective of adult measurement, against the appalling background of their own disadvantages. There was Albert Edward Townsend, who was so short he had to stand on a little bench to examine the rolls of cloth that came into the warehouse from the dyers and finishers. Ever since he was eleven he had worked at "Miffs's," from six in the morning until half-past five on weekdays and one on Saturdays.

Albert Edward was a born musician. A gypsy gave him one or two lessons on the fiddle when he was nine. He taught himself to play the piano and cello. At the age of sixteen he became choirmaster at the Chapel and produced astonishing programs for Sunday afternoons, from "Elijah" and "The Messiah."

Weeks before the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company arrived, on its annual visit to the town, he would begin to drop ha'pennies and pennies into a cocoa tin, and buy as many seats in the gallery as the accumulated sum would permit. After hearing an opera he had never heard before, I was informed by his family, he would go home and play from memory nearly the whole score.

* * *

Tommy Briggs, head warper, painted in oils. He painted pictures of thunder clouds hanging on Craig Scar; of the rough running of the Yellow Beck, and he drew goblins for me, if I plagued him long enough, on discarded envelopes which I rescued from the waste-paper baskets under the bookkeeper's desk. All his evenings and Saturday afternoons were spent at his easel, at home or out-of-doors. When he couldn't afford canvas he used baking boards and shoe-box lids.

But the one whom I found the most interesting of all, the one who seemed to me most to possess powers superhuman, was Arthur Winteredge; a Quilp-like, grotesque little hunchback, who spent his days in the cellar where the skeps of yarn were kept. When he was not trundling these hampers out for return to the spinners, because of some flaw which his piercing eyes had discovered; or searching through them for a bobbin of green or indigo which a weaver needed to complete the design of a piece; he was working out intricate mathematical problems which he would eventually present, on a filthy scrap of wrapping paper, in irregular, heavy, black figures made by a wax marking crayon, to the first person who entered his gloomy, underground domain.

He would sit with his legs crossed, like a gnome, on a high skep, and, cocking his queer head on one side, would say, with a knowing grin, "You like sums, don't you?" You didn't, but you would say, "Yes;" whereupon he would, with a courtly flourish, place the dreaded problem in your hand. Of course, you had to get him to help you in working it out.

Arthur is there no longer. The weavers do not sing. The shed is in the hands of receivers. The tripe merchants have started a lunch counter in a "fancy emporium" at Leeds. Nothing remains of my Woolshops—not even the smell.

P. P. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Start of the W. C. T. U.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been a force of sufficient importance to make its origin of some historic interest is evidenced by the publication in your issue of November 10 of the story of the Women's Crusade of 1873. To attribute, as your correspondent does, the origin of that movement to the village of Hillsboro, Ohio, is without sufficient warrant, for Hillsboro was not the first town, by a score or more, to try the plan, and as appears in your own account, it was never wholly successful.

That the amazing, even if temporary, success of the Women's Crusade of sixty years ago was to be credited to the little town of Washington Court House, Ohio, was testified to by Dr. Dio Lewis, its initiator, himself. On Feb. 2, 1874, he wrote to Mrs. Matilda G. Carpenter, leader of the movement, the following:

> I had explained the scheme to more than twenty audiences. It remained for you to embody the thought in glorious achievement. . . . Never shall I forget that at Washington, Ohio, one of my long cherished ideas escaped from the region of idle imagination into a grand and glorious realism. To your town belongs the honor of this splendid achievement.

On a second visit to the town, Dr. Lewis, at a great public reception, said:

> Often have I tried to start this movement, but it was a dead failure. At last I came to you and you delighted me by your work. Today I came . . . to tell you how much I owe you for being the first to so gladly cheer me with success. I am indebted to you for bringing out this plan.

Moses Handy of the New York Tribune made a speech at that reception, and in his dispatch of the same date (February 17) to his paper referred to the town as the place "where Dio Lewis began his Crusade against intemperance."

Mrs. Honore Willsie Morrow, in her story based on the life of the temperance lecturer, John B. Gough, published in 1928, gave full credit to Washington for the first successful prosecution of the plan and cited the liquor men of Cincinnati as offering $5000 "to any one who could stop the movement in Washington Court House." To my inquiry as to how she got her information, she answered that it was by a search of the contemporary newspapers, and added that the evidence was overwhelming.

What the women consciously strove for—the wiping out of the saloons—was temporarily accomplished, but gradually the saloons returned. What, with no initial intent, they brought into being, the W. C. T. U., was a permanent and powerful force that has had to be reckoned with by legislators and politicians ever since.

The instant success at Washington Court House brought a call for aid in January from Hillsboro, where the work had failed, and a delegation from Washington responded.

In the two months from the start of the movement upward of 450 liquor stores had been closed in southern Ohio, and the work spread rapidly. The East felt its impetus—in New England, in Long Island and even in the larger cities. In New York City, it was started at Dr. Deems' Church of the Strangers—and for all practical purposes it ended there, for cities were not congenial ground. In no territory, country or urban, did it prove of permanent avail, for the saloon came back like "worldly amusements" after the characteristic "revival" of the same period. In its resultant organization, however, it was lasting and world-wide.

CHARLES K. CARPENTER

New York City.

Failures

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Governor-Elect Curley has declared that "when Japan entered Manchuria the League of Nations was pretty well scrapped." He says he has twice been through Europe in the last three years and everywhere found men in Europe in uniform, "to my mind preparing for the time that the United States becomes a party to the World Court" when "it is almost an impossibility to prevent its becoming a part of the discredited League of Nations." In this depressing five years of failures is it not well to ask apropos of the League, whether everything else has not failed equally? How about the thousands of banks that failed when, under a better system, hardly one in Canada or Britain failed? How about our educational system when thousands of schools were closed and teachers in sustained schools waited months and in Chicago a year for their back salaries? Has any business made money except the armament interests? How about agriculture?

Questionnaires showed that among university and college presidents, 842 support our entrance into the World Court; opposed, two. Among city superintendents, 1740 favored it; forty-three opposed. Among county school superintendents there were found 1637 favorable; fifty-two opposed. Practically every religious organization favors our entrance. The United States Chamber of Commerce has always done so. So does the Bar Association. The eleven great women's organizations, representing millions of the earnest progressive women voters of the United States, stand for our entrance.

People whose chief reading is of the comics, sweepstakes, sporting news, and the crime and scandals and advertisements which fill nine-tenths of our papers may not know that our entrance into the World Court has enormous value. It was in November, 1921, that I presented to President Harding in the White House a petition from women's organizations numbering several million members for his taking the initial steps in 1922 when the Court opened, for our entrance. He invited me to sit down and talk it over.

After a twelve-year delay and much negotiation, a refusal to get the two-thirds Senate vote would show the world our unwillingness to take the slightest step in recognizing a World Court which nearly every other nation not only recognizes but has taken the extra pledge to use. We are not now pledging ourselves ever to use the Court, and we can "withdraw from it at any time." Its fifteen judges at The Hague were all nominated, not by politicians, but by the panel of judges of the Arbitration Tribunal. The entrance into the League is a wholly different matter, and could come only with a proviso that we should never be called to supply arms except as now by a vote of Congress.

Boston. LUCIA AMES MEAD.

The Wide Horizon

The House of Tiles

MEXICO, D. F.

WHEN a new President was inaugurated in Mexico a few days ago, a further step was made in the "consolidation of the Revolution" that has effected such tremendous changes in the political, social and economic affairs of that Republic. These changes are even now scarcely appreciated in so far as concerns their potential effect upon the history of the western world, since they established a precedent which Occidental peoples, and even Asiatic Russia, have seen fit to follow in measure.

That the Revolution changed Mexico all who know anything of the Republic are agreed, but to a returned *viejo*, change has laid its hand with startling tangibility on old scenes, until, coming into Avenida Francisco I. Madero from Avenida Juarez, he is stopped short before its very face.

Here stands the House of Tiles which el Conde del Valle de Oaxaca—one who followed in the wake of the *conquistadores* and amassed great wealth—built in the sixteenth century by way of jesting on the Spanish proverb that one could not build enduringly of tile. The builder is forgotten, but the house stands.

But the seal is on the old place of things done with forever. Now, in the latest vicissitude of its three centuries, there swings before it an apothecary's sign. So is the grand staircase done with the footsteps of the Landa y Escandons, the Amors, the Gallardos and all the other great land barons of a discredited era of wealth and aristocracy.

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New bustle is now behind the jewel-like tiles that saw the cortege come to entomb the bones of Hernán Cortez in a crypt across the avenue; that gleamed above the tramp of the revolutionaries of 1821; that caught in their brightness the flicker of royalist torches the night they took the Conqueror's bones away and hid them too well ever to be found again. It was in another church opposite that the Jesuits schemed to elevate Iturbide to the Mexican throne; but Iturbide passed, and then it was the tramp of the legions of Santa Ana, "Napoleon of the West," and then of General Scott that this old house knew.

The struggle between church and state—still being waged—was part of the procession—the Big Parade; and the House of Tiles gave back the marching song of the French Army of Occupation and the roll of Maximilian's gilded coach of state, and in a little time saw the going of the Emperor for his last stand at Queretaro.

Past it went Juarez in his little black coach when the Second Mexican Empire was but a memory; and again the mortal remains of the Liberator moved by it to Panteon de San Fernando, where lie the nation's heroes.

The "reign" of Porfirio Diaz completed the cycle of viceroys, emperors and captains who gathered during the passing years under the rooftree of this old place when it was, in turn, private mansion and home of the Jockey Club, most aristocratic of all Mexican social organizations. But they, too, have gone, and new generations, in their strong Gulf current, roll on over them.

* * *

Thus it is that when one stands in the grand *patio* of this House of Tiles and looks out on the narrow avenue that was once called San Francisco, where so much colorful history has passed in pageant, the thought is strong that buildings, like builders, have their destiny and that here Time is a revolutionary, hurrying at work that has had—and will have increasingly—repercussion far away and give new answer to the very old query: "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?"

The answer is found in the fact that the constitutional fabric of the Mexico that has risen since 1917 has made a pattern for social reform in places where Mexico is only a name.

This pattern contains the most advanced declarations with regard to social, economic and educational freedom of the common man ever written into a nation's organic law. The clauses that refer to education and labor are without parallel anywhere, and with world opinion seemingly crystallizing for broader rights for workers and for state control of education, these paragraphs of the Constitution of 1917 become endued with a significance and a meaning that is prophetic. The authorship of the labor articles remains one of the unsolved riddles of this unique charter, but, whoever inspired them, they epitomize all the steps toward reform that Mexico has taken since Hidalgo sounded the *grito* in 1810 and set out at the head of his ragamuffin army to conquer mighty Spain.

The House of Tiles has looked on the innumerable leaders of all the correlated and uncorrelated movements toward this reform, and today there is about it more than the peculiar fascination that belongs to every old, old house. Standing majestically on the avenue that for so many centuries was called after the Franciscan friars, and apparently wearing these years without strain upon timber, masonry or tile; taking Time into itself enrichingly, the antique mansion appears to come into today tremendously expectant, anticipating, in the light of what has gone before, new and bigger events in what has become this continent's workshop for social and economic betterment of the common man.

Meanwhile life continues to flow past it ceaselessly, breaking upon its one-time spacious quiet with the imperiousness of irrepressible things.

A. H. W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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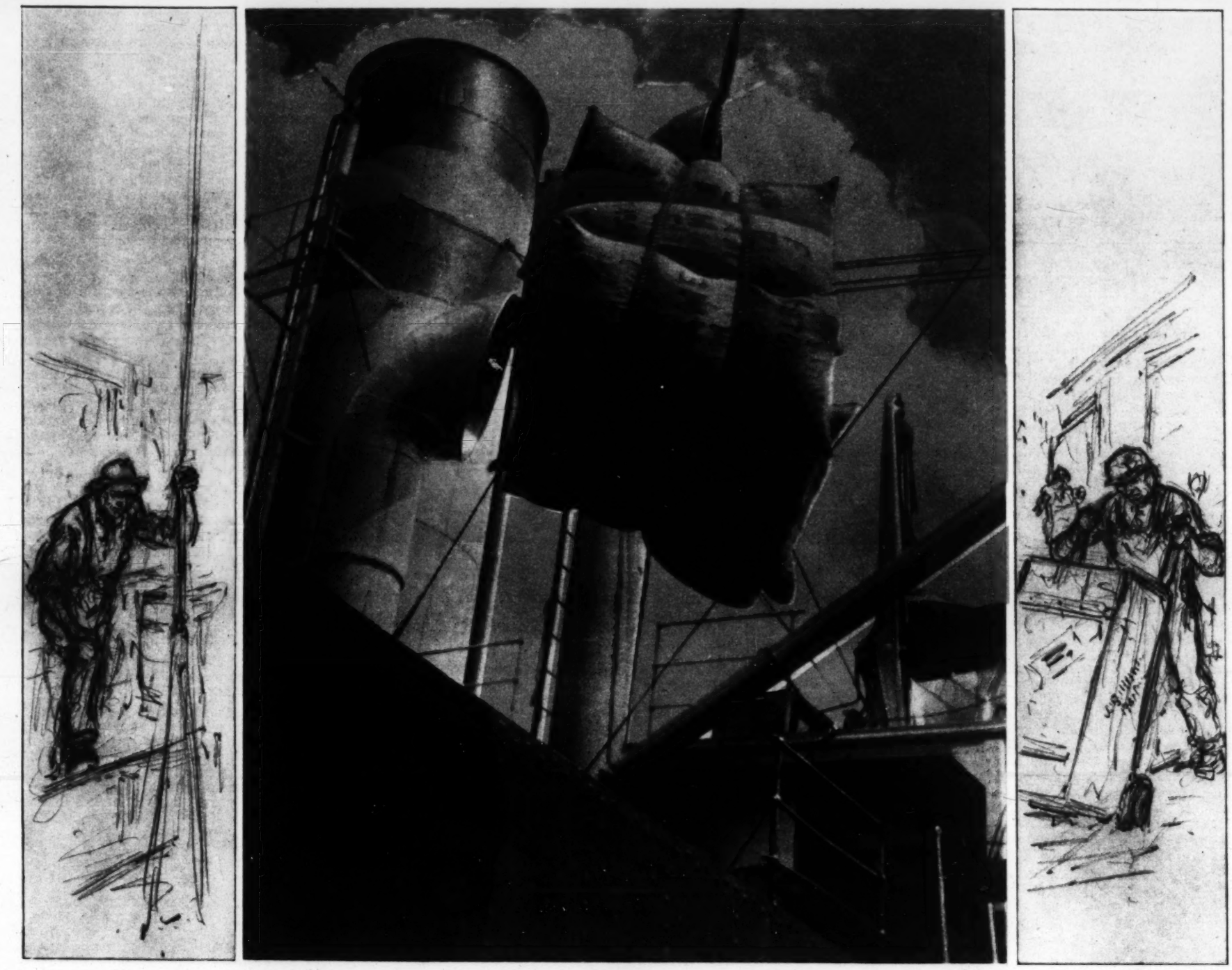

CARGO

Photo by William M. Rittase

Rebuilding International Trade

By Cordell Hull

Secretary of State of the United States

SINCE THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT became effective on June 12 of this year and foreign commerce was thus brought to the front as a subject of active public discussion it has been very agreeable to one holding my views to note the marked change which has come about in the attitude of the public toward the excesses, the abuses and the injuries of high tariff and similar trade barriers.

Whereas only a short time ago it would have been regarded by a large part of the industrial world as a profanation to utter criticism of this policy of tariff extremism, there has recently developed a wholesome skepticism regarding its virtues. Several years of adversity have caused people to do a little hard thinking and this seems to have brought many previous supporters of a sky-high tariff to the conclusion that perhaps after all it isn't a perennial sacred spring from which all blessings flow.

Doubtless the decline of our exports from a value of over $5,000,000,000 in 1929 to $1,675,000,000 in 1933 has had something to do with this modification of opinion. If it didn't it should have. Such an extraordinary falling off in trade ought to make every thoughtful person pause and consider the cause and meaning of it. To anyone with even a slight logical mental bent it must have been immediately obvious that this collapse of foreign trade had happened under the highest tariff in our history, and consequently it followed that high tariffs did not invariably and inevitably produce prosperity. The doctrine preached for so many years that the more effectively you kept out foreign goods the greater would be the prosperity of our own country was here confounded by the facts. We had an almost prohibitive tariff and we had something very different from prosperity.

This fact undoubtedly sank into the minds of a great many people who had hitherto not taken the trouble to study the question and had blindly accepted the assertion of those special interests which had profited heavily from the virtual monopoly that the tariff gave them. Examining the situation further these people saw that other countries, denied the opportunity freely to exchange their commodities for ours, had at last retaliated upon us by erecting barriers of their own against our goods, and that the result could not be other than what it was—the reduction of all world trade to a mere gasp of its former volume.

A comprehension of this situation has brought more people to realize that commerce is not a one-sided affair from which one party only benefits, and that attempts to enforce such a policy make economic enemies instead of good customers. It has also taught the necessary conclusion from this, that only by reasonable co-operation among nations can world commerce be fairly and profitably maintained.

In addition to this growing knowledge in the public of the fallibility of high tariffs, even "old believers" are beginning to recognize that the new way of dealing with them through the Tariff Agreements Act is preferable to the old way of throwing the entire question into Congress.

When the framing of a tariff bill was undertaken by Congress it immediately became a political and local question. The thousands of items gave opportunities for wirepulling and logrolling and trading, so

that the resulting measure might be a hodgepodge of sectional grabs having no resemblance to an economic production and destitute of provision for the general public interest.

Under the Tariff Agreements Act the question is approached in a scientific method. Since the case of each country is taken up separately and the commodities entering into our trade with that country studied, there is no opportunity for logrolling or political trading. Experts examine the questions which arise and pass upon them according to economic considerations, having constantly in view the interest of the country as a whole. This procedure provides the nearest approach to a sound scientific and equitable treatment of the tariff that has ever been attained in this country.

It is by the use of this new instrument that this Government is endeavoring to win back a substantial part of the foreign trade which has been lost in the past few years. Some of this loss has been due to the economic depression which was spread over all the world. But much of it resulted from the strangulation of commerce by prohibitive tariffs, quotas, embargoes, and other restrictive measures. By entering into reciprocal agreements with other countries we hope to remove some of the obstructions which are choking the channels of world commerce.

We cannot ask others to reduce the height of their tariff walls unless we are also willing to cut down ours. If we want customers we must be customers. Whatever may have been the attitude of this Government in the past, it is entering upon these trade agreement negotiations with the purpose of getting results which will be mutually advantageous but bring no harm to other countries.

We do not expect to secure an exact balance of exports and imports with each country. That would be neither possible nor desirable. The pursuit of such a course by every country would lead to innumerable conflicts of interests and endless, hopeless confusion. But it is possible and it is reasonable in dealing with a country to which we wish to sell our commodities to make it easy for that country to enter into our market with its special products. By such reciprocal action, the purchasing power of both countries is increased and their aggregate wealth enhanced.

The operation of mutually profitable arrangements of this kind over a period long enough to permit a fair trial would, we feel, convince even doubters of their benefits. It would also show them that imports are not the poisonous things they are represented by tariff extremists to be. It would be found that instead of harming our national economy they are really an addition to our wealth, or, at worst, only an exchange of value in another form.

MR. CORDELL HULL — Wide World

* * *

If we trade a commodity which we can produce easily and economically for a foreign commodity which we could produce only at great trouble and expense, we gain both materially and in convenience. Likewise, if the country with which we are dealing has exchanged an article which it has particular aptitude in producing for ours, which it could produce only with great cost and difficulty, it has also been the gainer. It seems clear, therefore, that imports are not the devils they are sometimes painted.

As to the charge that imports are detrimental to the interests of American labor, it does not appear to be well founded. In the first place, since imports pay for exports, they aid the production of every industry in the country which has a share in foreign trade. Secondly, the chief portions of our imports are not produced in this country at all, or in sufficient quantities. But besides that, the receipt and distribution of imports give employment in so many directions it would be tedious to enumerate them. Dock workers, truckmen, railroad employees, and those employed by every agency between the ship and the retailer all have a part in the distribution, and their activity is increased thereby.

Under the authority given by the Trade Agreements Act, we have concluded an agreement with Cuba and have given notice of intention to negotiate with 12 other countries. The 12 are Belgium, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland in Europe; and Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua in Latin America. Further negotiations will soon be undertaken.

Although our greatest trade has not been with the nations enumerated, they have been very important buyers of our products and have supplied us with some of our most valuable imports. Even at the low level of international commerce existing in 1932, the goods exchanged between the United States and these countries, Cuba included, had a value of approximately $500,000,000. Through tariff agreements we hope to lift this figure substantially and bring the trade up to its greatest possibilities. The same effort will, of course, be made in the negotiations entered into later with other countries.

* * *

The sharpness of the decline of our exports from a value of over $5,000,000,000 to about $1,500,000,000 in 1932, which was the lowest figure in 30 years, accompanied as it was by the rapid setting up of defensive and retaliatory measures by other countries, brought this question of our foreign trade so bluntly to the attention of the nation that it is being pondered more seriously and impartially than ever before.

Every state in the Union has a big stake both direct and indirect in it, not only those on the coasts but also those deep in the interior. In 1929 only two states out of 48 had less than a $1,500,000 direct share in our exports. Each of 13 had over $100,000,000, and 23 each had over a $50,000,000 share. At the low mark of 1932 the products of 27 states went into exports to the value of over $10,000,000 for each. The per capita distribution of this trade went as high as $105 and $112 in some states in 1929, and in 1932 was still as high as $38 and $51 in certain states.

With this immediate material interest of every citizen in foreign commerce, with the increasing recognition by our own people and the people of other countries of the necessity for its revival, we hope and expect through reciprocal tariff agreements to break down the barriers to the attainment of that end.

Folk We Touch in Passing

Little Incidents Big With Meaning

By Julia Chandler

DAVID——SINGING! . . . THE Woman tried not to listen. . . . As a matter of fact there were other things she should be hearing. The rumble of the train; the rain against the window; chatter in a crowded coach. Things she *wanted* to hear instead of the flutelike voice of a little child——singing.

The Woman was returning to New York from Tarrytown where she had spent the day with her daughter—and David.

She had left Grand Central Station that morning with her mind quite made up. She would turn down the new contract. She had quite enough work in her small advertising organization without it. Enough to keep her and her small staff of assistants comfortably busy without driving.

Without driving!

* * *

The Woman sighed happily in that contemplation.

She could not remember when she had not been driven—mostly by herself. She had wanted to do so much—for them.

For The Boy, whom she had equipped so splendidly for his profession that he was now a recognized leader in it.

For The Girl who was now David's mother.

Through too many years there had always been just one contract too many taken on by The Woman, because of them.

Now she could slip the leash a bit. The Boy didn't need her help at all, and The Girl, with a little economy, could manage.

The Woman had decided that very morning it might be even better to let the little domestic center at Tarrytown paddle its own canoe without her helping hand. For herself she certainly need not take on the new contract. Perhaps she need not even renew another that had pressed her hard. She would let up on herself, now that she could.

Thus, with her mind quite made up, she had come to the rambling little colonial house set in an oak grove in the valley of the Hudson.

And now she was going home again.

The twilight shadows wrapped the Palisades, and a steady rain beat against the window as the train wound its way along the river.

But The Woman was unaware of the purple mist which ordinarily would have gripped her imagination. She was unmindful of the rumble of the train. She scarcely knew that it was raining. She did not hear the conductor ask for her ticket.

She was listening to David——singing.

His voice was like the clear, sweet note of a flute. A joyous little voice which broke into song as The Girl had driven The Woman from the station in a neighbor's car.

"Yes," explained The Girl, "he always sings in a car. He loves the rhythmic motion. It seems to do something lovely for him—to bring him some sort of release. Even in taxis David always sings."

The Woman had made no answer.

But all day long the words had kept beating against her consciousness; catching at her heart.

"We hoped to buy a car this spring," The Girl had proceeded to tell her mother. "But Howard lost that Montrose contract. It means a big cut in our income. We shall have to do without the car."

* * *

Throughout the day The Woman had said nothing about the new contract which lay on her desk awaiting her signature She had intended telling The Girl about it, and her decision regarding it. Several times she had opened her lips to do so, and closed them without speaking.

Now that her homeward-bound train neared the station she still had said no word.

And when the morrow came, and she was once again in the office where she had worked unceasingly for 15 years, she signed her name to two pieces of paper.

The first was the contract which she had intended to refuse.

The second was a check covering the cost of a fine little car in which, even now, she could hear David——singing.

Indians Are Human Beings!

Dignity, Honesty and Loyalty Are Theirs, While They Enjoy a Good Joke or a Good Meal as Much as Anybody

By Ta-Dé-Win

THE AMERICAN INDIANS who served in the World War have not asked for bonuses. All that they ask from their country is recognition as human beings. So say their representative spokesmen — six stalwart Cherokees from Oklahoma — "braves" in every sense of the word, who went to war as volunteers, for Indians were not subject to the draft.

Looking at these tall, splendid American Indians, with their rugged countenances, it was difficult to understand how anyone could regard them other than as human beings. Yet it happened that the writer, speaking in Vermont, and showing lantern slides of Indians, was approached by a dear lady afterwards.

"Why, they are almost human!" she said, in all earnestness.

Not until the unfair, school-day picture of the American Indian is eliminated will he be recognized as a human being. When that is superseded by an unbiased account of the Indians who fought to protect their dear ones, and then only, will the Indian be rightly appreciated and held in esteem for his dignity, honesty and loyalty to family and tribe. Then no longer will such questions be asked, even by well educated persons, as:

"Are Indians lazy?"

"Are Indians dirty?"

"Are you afraid to go among Indians?"

"What do Indians eat?"

"Are Indians pagans?"

"Have Indians a sense of humor?"

* * *

When one can say there is no dirty nor lazy white man then it will be time to ask whether Indians are lazy or dirty, for, as they are human, there are exceptions among them as among the whites. As for fear of going among the Indians, there is no Indian tribe in any locality where the writer would not be received with cordiality and hospitality, with crime an exception rather than the rule.

"I always know the minute I step foot on the reservation, there is such a feeling of security," says a teacher on one of the reservations.

The writer once told Chief Newell M. Francis of the Penobscots how often she was asked what the Indians ate and he told her that the next time that question was put to her she was to reply that they had what appeared on the table of any white man and oftentimes a good deal better. Perhaps it isn't always milk, cream and butter that they offer their guests, but they are sure to have plenty of meat and vegetables, with some kind of typical and delicious Indian bread.

As for being pagans, every tribe with which the writer has come in contact professes a confiding belief in the Infinite One, and Tom Wilson, a rugged pioneer of Alberta, remarked that "as far as ethics and religion are concerned the white man gave the Indian nothing, for the Stonies believe that not only do they go to Heaven but their enemies also."

Indians may be dignified in public but when they are together they enjoy their jokes. Once on the Tamiami Trail, when a lift was given to three Seminoles, they told story after story and went off into peals of laughter and before they could lose those broad smiles the writer transferred them to a film so that future audiences can see that Indians laugh as heartily as whites.

Along with that sense of humor there now goes a shrewdness that has been developed by constant dealings with white traders. For example, when a new trader comes among the Seminoles one of the Indians takes say 28 alligator skins to him.

"I have brought you 25 skins," he remarks casually.

If the trader counts them and says, "Yes, you are correct," word goes among the tribe that the trader is dishonest and the Indians have no dealings with him. If, on the other hand, the trader remarks, "No, you are mistaken, there are 28 alligator skins here," the Seminoles buy from him, and, as one trader said, they buy only the very best quality, whether beads, cloth or groceries.

The antipodes in everything, as different in fact as red from white, it is just as difficult for the red man to get the white man's viewpoint as for the white man to appreciate the measured deliberateness of the Indian, who is never in a hurry unless on horseback or in an automobile. Then he goes to the other extreme and, if in an automobile, turns corners on two wheels, or, if on a horse, both man and beast recognize no obstacle but go like the wind. The writer speaks from experience, recalling many a breath-taking ride over the Blackbird Hills in Nebraska.

* * *

But normally and when on foot the Indian never hurries. If by chance there are trains where he lives and he misses one, there invariably comes the laconic reply: "That's all right, I'll take the next one," whether the next one goes that day or the next.

Where the white men insist that certain things must be accomplished on schedule, the Indians are phlegmatic and casual. They follow no routine but do their work when they wish, yet before they go to bed that work will be completed. This custom of working when he pleases, the white man cannot seem to understand, any more than the Indian appreciates what he considers the continuous merry-go-round life of the whites. He feels that, since the Indians do not try to change the whites, there is no reason why the latter should try to make over the Indians, or consider them nonhuman simply because they differ in race, color and customs.

A fact of which the white man is unaware is that the Indian, with his quiet dignity and keen wit, looks down upon the white man and actually pities him. He sees that the white man rushes about, and, except for brief, hectic vacations, has no leisure to enjoy the long trails through the woods or canoe trips up some river or the cheerful interchange of thoughts and stories around the camp fire, for the Indians to whom the writer refers in this article are the unchanging Indians of woods and forests and not those who live in cities and follow much the same routine as their white neighbors.

The Indian, too, is just as curious about the whites as the latter about them but as one Mohawk Indian said: "Instead of turning around and staring at the passing stranger we go indoors and peek behind our blinds."

Indians will never show emotions in public but in private they are curious about special happenings. Five Zunis, who had never before left their pueblos, were taken to Washington to pay their respects to the Great White Father. One morning, while they were walking in a public garden, an attendant turned on the water and the fountains began to play. As the waters splashed high in the air the Indians watched but said nothing until they reached their hotel. Their old chief, Pedro Piño, spoke.

"Now I know what makes the white man walk with his head down and his hands behind him," he said. "In the Southwest, where we live, the rain comes from the clouds and when we walk we look up, asking for rain to make our corn grow. But here, in the white man's country, the rain comes from the ground."

* * *

Anthropologists and army officers seem to understand best the workings of the Indian's mind and his human qualities, and they have opportunity for close contact with them. After reading "Some Memories of a Soldier" by Gen. Hugh L. Scott no one would ever again call the Indians anything except human. By patiently getting their viewpoint, by learning their sign language, by showing them that he was first and foremost their friend, he prevented several wars and found that the Ghost Dance, which so frightened the whites with its perpetual drum beats and weird songs, was but a prayer to the Infinite One to bring back the days of prosperity.

General Scott remarked that when among the Indians he preferred to stay in the tepee of one of his Indian friends instead of in his army tent, which was warm with the flaps down and which let in the mosquitoes and flies when the flaps were up, whereas the tepee of buffalo hides was cool inside when the weather was warm outside and warm inside when the weather was cool, because the smoke hole at the top provided a constant circulation of fresh air, and the smoke went up and out and never down.

Gen. S. S. Sumner, when he was stationed among the Sioux, found them faithful—in fact, so faithful that when set as guards over prisoners whose task was to chop wood the Indians hardly allowed them a breathing spell. Never had General Sumner so much wood as that year! More than that, when pay day came the Indian gave his pay envelope to his wife and so strong were the family ties that when duty took an Indian too far from home he often became "homesick."

Complaints had come from one agency on a certain occasion that the Indians would soon go on the war path. An army officer, sent to investigate, called a meeting of the chiefs and asked them what the trouble was.

"We have not received the 2000 blankets the Government promised us," the head chief said.

The army officer questioned the agent about the matter.

"Sure," said the agent, "the Indians received their blankets, but what do

(Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS WOMAN

Indians Have Developed a Sense of Shrewdness in Their Business Dealings With the Whites.

Underwood & Underwood

YOUNG CHIEF OF INDIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Although of a Race Known for Its Stoicism, This Young Fellow, Shown Here With His Mother, Does Not Hesitate to Express His Likes and Dislikes as Vociferously as Seems Necessary.

Keeping House in Moscow

HOUSEKEEPERS AT HOME © Sovfoto

Discussing the News in Pravda, Which the Woman at the Right Reads Aloud While the Other Works at an Old-Fashioned Hand Sewing Machine. Little Ivan Is Slightly Bored With All This Grown-Up Talk and Is Looking for Something to Do.

THERE WOULD BE general agreement, I think, among all those who have had the experience, that in many ways Moscow is the hardest city in the world in which to keep house. Shortage of food and manufactured goods, an almost complete lack of modern mechanical household conveniences, and conspicuously inefficient domestic help all make it wellnigh impossible to have a household function as it does in America or in western Europe.

Difficulty is a matter of degree; and the Soviet housewife has a far more severe ordeal than the foreigner. It is difficult to plan meals in advance, for she is limited by the meager rationed quantities of most foodstuffs. Except in the case of bread, of which manual workers receive two pounds a day and other citizens one pound, these rations are very low. The average family receives perhaps two pounds of meat a month and half a pound or a pound of butter, along with a pound and a half or two pounds of sugar and one cake of soap per person. Twice a year, on the May First and November 7th celebrations, extra rations of candy, fruit and flour are doled out, with a view to stimulating the enthusiasm of the population.

In summer there is a short season when vegetables are liberally supplied; but Russians usually care little for vegetables, with the exception of cabbage and potatoes. Several shops in every large city sell such "luxuries" as butter and eggs, ham and cheese, fruit and sausage,—without rationing restrictions, but at such high prices as to put them beyond the reach of the ordinary worker's or employee's family, except on the rarest occasions. What otherwise would be very serious general malnutrition is relieved by public dining rooms of varying quality which serve meals at moderate prices to workers and employees in factories, offices and public institutions.

* * *

The lot of the housewife remains hard and thankless; she must often stand for hours in queues in order to buy up the rations to which she is entitled. Then in the evening she faces a hungry tired family, which she can scarcely satisfy with the meager fare. When a certain product, such as milk or meat or fruit appears in a store the news spreads like wildfire through the neighborhood and women can be seen rushing with baskets from every direction in the hope of getting something. Not infrequently the last comers in such "runs" on stores find that everything has been bought up and that the shelves are empty.

A foreigner's problems are different. He, or she, is in no danger of suffering actual hunger, because plenty of food of all kinds, although sometimes of inferior quality, may be bought for reasonable prices in the Torgsin shops which sell only in exchange for foreign currency or gold or silver. So great is the allure of the relatively well-stocked Torgsin shop that Russians will bring in their last family ornaments, or even remove gold fillings from their teeth, in order to be able to buy there.

Foreign diplomats, engineers and newspaper correspondents are permitted to import fair quantities of tinned goods and other supplies at very low rates of duty. The foreigner usually possesses a comfortable supply of Soviet paper rubles so that he can buy meat, vegetables and other products in open markets where the high prices, measured in paper ruble values, present a considerable obstacle to Russian purchasers. Because of the low real value of Soviet currency, the cost of living is less to those possessing foreign currency than it is in European countries, where gold currency prices look formidable to holders of depreciated moneys. The percentage of foreign residents who own cars and employ chauffeurs is probably higher in Moscow than in any other capital; and tickets for operas, theaters and concerts are cheap, although sometimes difficult to obtain.

What can one buy in the Torgsin shops and the markets?

Fish and meat are plentiful, although good cuts of steak and appetizing roasts are lacking, and there are occasional shortages of this or that kind of meat. Chickens are plentiful and cheap, although often not of the best quality. Butter, usually not of export quality, is to be had, also unpasteurized milk. Until we left the Soviet Union my 6-year-old daughter never tasted raw milk. Eggs are plentiful and quite good in spring. At other seasons they are not above suspicion.

During the long Russian winter, which includes a large part of what would be counted as spring and autumn in other countries, the supply of vegetables is limited: one can find only cabbage, potatoes, carrots, beets and onions. Other vegetables appear in spring and still more in summer.

Apples are usually to be had, except in late spring and early summer, when the old stock runs out and the new has not appeared. Some quite good grades of apples come from the Crimea and from central Asia; the common or garden apple raised by the peasants of Russia proper is apt to be small, green and worm-eaten.

Bananas, pineapples and grapefruit are quite unknown and unobtainable in the Soviet Union; nor has the country learned to make milk chocolate of passable quality. Practically all spices and flavorings must be imported from abroad.

So, although the foreigner need have no fear of going hungry in Moscow, the Soviet capital is not a place which an epicure would select for residence. Moscow is the only European capital where the suggestion of dining in a leading restaurant or hotel leaves one cold, not to say antipathetic. The variety, quality and preparation of food, even in hotel restaurants which set high prices in foreign currency for their food are enormously inferior to what one finds in other large European cities.

In the matter of clothes and the thousand and one little household articles which could be obtained in a department store or a "ten-cent store" in other countries, the foreigner can expect very little in Russia and must rely on forays into neighboring European lands. Soviet stores make an unattractive showing with cheap cotton goods, coarse and unattractive woolens and silks of high price and low quality. Ready-made clothes are of a kind that no foreigner would be likely to wear.

* * *

A vacation trip abroad is a serious and exacting business for the Moscow housekeeper. On the long lists of articles, unobtainable or very difficult to get in Russia, have been pins, nails, darning thread, tissue paper, clips, thumbtacks, shoe polish, and absorbent cotton. Along with such things the foreign woman resident in Moscow must bring in shoes and stockings, hats and dresses and suits—for all seasons of the year. If I made an annual trip abroad in the winter, I found it difficult to buy summer outfits; in summer, there was the same difficulty with winter clothes. The problem of shopping was still further complicated, because one felt under a moral obligation to bring in a few things for Russian friends, whose needs were much greater and who could not go abroad themselves because the Soviet Government seldom permits its citizens to travel abroad, and whose efforts would be further complicated by the worthlessness of Soviet currency abroad.

It is difficult to keep up with changing styles in Moscow. Some quite good dressmakers have survived from prewar days. But, what with lack of material, lack of practice and lack of knowledge of current fashions—fashion magazines are not to be bought in Moscow and old copies command great premiums—they are rarely able to make a good gown. Recently, to be sure, a special dressmaking establishment has been opened for foreigners in Moscow; and if the latter can supply their own materials and styles, they can rely on fairly satisfactory execution.

The old adage that necessity is the mother of invention certainly holds good for Russian dressmakers and, indeed, for Russian women generally, who have developed a knack of making over their old clothes in new combinations until they literally fall into

"SO I SEZ TO HER . . . " © Sovfoto

Olga Almost Gets Her Finger in Little Nicolai's Ear as She Recounts, in the Manner of Housewives the World Over, a Recent Verbal Passage in Which She, of Course, Emerged Triumphant.

Russia's Capital Is No Place for an Epicure, but Foreign Residents Have a Better Time of It Than Natives, Despite Limited Food Supplies, Inadequate Help, and Lack of Conveniences

By Sonya Chamberlin

SHOPPING FOR THE FAMILY
A Co-operative Store for the Families of Workers in a Moscow Machine Tool Factory.

© Sovfoto

shreds. Russian friends are always eager for old dresses, shoes, stockings; and Moscow is the world's most promising old clothes market.

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Domestic help is far more necessary in Russia than in any other country, because there are so few mechanical devices to ease the physical labor of housework. Moreover, the getting of the products is no easy task. The markets are extremely crowded; one is continually pushed and jostled; if a peasant has a few good pieces of meat for sale, his booth is so surrounded that it requires a great effort to get anywhere near him. If one buys in a Torgsin shop for foreign currency, there are long queues; it is surprising how many Russians get a little help from friends or relatives abroad or dig into some little hoard of foreign currency or of gold and silver ornaments of their own.

Delivery at home is no part of the methods of Soviet stores; and the street cars are so chronically overcrowded that it is a major achievement to board one with bundles. So one has to allow two or three hours a day for the mere collection of the food products which are necessary for the daily meal.

In general, the mere technique of keeping up physical existence demands a much greater expenditure of energy in Moscow than in most other world capitals, and this is why domestic help is so indispensable. On the whole, such help in Russia is plentiful and cheap, but rarely efficient. After the Revolution, civil war and famine and subsequent general food shortage, few families could have ordinary good meals. Cooks found it more advantageous to work in public restaurants or to get employment in factories than to serve in private homes.

Good cooking and good service today are almost lost arts in Russia, so that the foreigner usually experiences no little difficulty in finding a good cook or maid. German girls from the Volga (where German agricultural colonists have lived for generations) are much in demand and usually prove much better than Russians.

The girl who cooked and cleaned for us for a number of years, Lyuba, had ways and habits of her own that did not tend to make our household proceed like a well-oiled machine. Her eloquence ran far ahead of her efficiency; and she was more prone to repeat a popular saw than to do some little odd job that lay at hand. "Work is not a bear; it won't run away into the forest" was one of Lyuba's favorite maxims, and it certainly governed her conduct. Whenever a plate slipped out of her hands and crashed to destruction, as happened frequently enough, she was more philosophical about it than seemed warranted to me.

It was with the greatest difficulty that I persuaded Lyuba to take steps to prevent the coming of unpleasant insects in the house; and it was hopeless to expect her co-operation in combating cockroaches in the kitchen. "In Russia we think cockroaches are a sign of good luck and prosperity; you don't find them in a poor peasant's home, but only where there is something to eat," was her viewpoint.

* * *

During the eleven and a half years which I spent in Moscow there have been so many changes in everyday living conditions that a description of one period would not hold true for others.

Hard as life may have been in Moscow, it has been much easier than in provincial towns. When I visited Simferopol, the capital of the Crimea, in the summer of 1931, there was such a lack of heating facilities that only one hot meal was served in public restaurants, about 3 in the afternoon; and one could walk the streets in the morning without being able to find a single cafe or restaurant which could dispense hot beverages.

A feature of Moscow housekeeping that may be amusing or annoying, according to one's mood, is the periodic inability to get some quite insignificant article which is still very necessary for the household. On one occasion our bathtub stopper disappeared. Diligent search failed to produce another one in all the stores of Moscow. Our maid then took a raw potato and carved out of it an excellent stopper. It served its purpose so well that I forgot about the stopper on my next trip to Berlin, and for two years we made shift with raw potato stoppers.

Most Russian houses, old and new, are prone to harbor unpleasant insects, rats and mice; and constant, unrelenting vigilance is the price of being free from them. Even the newest houses seem to start off with their quota of insects.

On one occasion we had to concentrate all our attention on what Communists, with their love of militant phraseology, would perhaps have called the "rodent front." Our kitchen was invaded by rats, some of whom developed an acrobatic facility, admirable but disquieting, in parading along a pipe above the kitchen door. Our cat, a very soft and pampered feline, by Soviet standards, proved useless in the emergency; she was indifferent to the rats and even seemed afraid of them.

Rescue arrived in the shape of a hedgehog, with an armory of bristling quills, which we bought on the advice of a Russian friend. The hedgehog's sharp patter along the floor seemed to inspire wholesome fear among the rodents, who disappeared as if by magic soon after his arrival.

Our problem was not altogether solved, however, because the hedgehog is a hibernating animal. When he retired to winter quarters the rats began to reappear. This time a woman sent by the Commissariat for Health, a prosaic Pied Piper of Hamlin, who was supposed to turn in 40 rats a month, with premiums for anything in excess of this figure, saved the situation and finally routed the rats with the aid of a huge trap.

* * *

Housekeeping in Moscow, as I look back on it, falls into two main periods: Before and after 1929. During the first period things were fairly normal, except that living costs were high, housing quarters difficult to obtain and manufactured goods scarce and poor in quality. During the second period the shortages, especially of food, became much sharper and life assumed many aspects of perpetual camping out. The establishment and wide extension of foreign currency shops, where one may buy everything from butter to front seats at the opera, combined with the slight but perceptible easing of the stringency in supplies of food and manufactured goods, is perhaps ushering in a third period, when the course of life in Moscow will flow along smoother and more humdrum courses.

One crisis that has been permanent ever since my arrival in Moscow in 1922, and that shows no signs of abating, is the terrific housing crisis. So great is the lack of available accommodation, so many responsible Communist and Soviet executives are on the waiting list for new apartments, that even the payment of a high rental in foreign currency can procure an apartment only with considerable difficulty and delay.

Security Through Pensions

New Consideration for Human Rights Inspires Plans by Which the Nation's Infinite Resources May Be Utilized to Relieve Hardships of Industrial Civilization

By Paul S. Deland

PROBABLY NEVER BEFORE in history have so many panaceas been advanced for solving the economic problems of the world, problems which seem to grow more complex every day. . . . Technocracy, democracy, plenocracy, Communism, Fascism are but a few of the proposed cures. Now comes an old age pension plan on a large scale. Perhaps it is time for a little old-fashioned common sense with a little less greed and more brotherly love.

In a rich nation like the United States, it is a paradox to have 17,000,000 persons unemployed or on relief roles in the midst of plenty of men, money and materials. Simply stated, the problem seems to be one of a more equitable distribution and adjustment to make everyone self-supporting and comfortable.

Business needs markets. Men need things and wages with which to buy them. Therefore one problem is to provide the medium of exchange and keep it moving, for velocity is even more essential than the number of dollars. While rugged individualism is a common right, yet there are social obligations that cannot be ignored without paying the penalty. Business, which strives so hard to develop markets, subscribes generally to a system that favors young workers and drops older ones, which means an inevitable drop in the available market. Buyers are not large concerns, they are individuals. The 130,000,000 individuals in the United States must be cultivated. They do not have to be educated to want things. All they need is the money with which to buy.

When the United States was formed, as a nation, saving and capital were necessary to provide equipment and develop business. But today, for the time, the country is overcapitalized and overcapacitated. Production has exceeded consumption, so more money is needed for the consumptive channels. We have laid up much goods and money and have torn down smaller barns to build bigger factories, only to learn the folly of overbuilding.

Social security and human rights bulked large in the Preamble of the Constitution, and they bulk large again today. Surely if the "general welfare" is to be promoted, work, food, clothing and shelter for everyone are essential. Defenders of property rights, as against human rights, are finding their views increasingly challenged in these times. Perhaps the relationship of property to human rights needs to be redefined. The question of old age security must figure in any such consideration.

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The prospect of an extension of social insurance, especially old age pensions, calls for an examination of possible sources of revenue and the economic effects of the circulation of additional billions of dollars annually. The justice of a pension for those who after years of faithful service are forced out by machines and age has long since been conceded as a collective social responsibility. Indeed many courageous private employers, as well as 28 states, two territories—Hawaii and Alaska—hundreds of cities in the United States, and some 40 nations in the world, have some form of old age pension.

A major movement in the battle against dependent old age is under way in the United States. Proponents of social insurance, stimulated to action by 17,000,000 persons unemployed or dependent upon relief doles, are marshalling their cohorts for another effort to get further legislation for more and larger pensions through the next Congress.

Obviously there is no single panacea for our complicated economic problem. The solution, as President Roosevelt says, must be found in many component parts. One possible component part, the old age pension, or senior security, is the main thesis of this article.

Even with 10,000,000 unemployed it must be remembered that there are still 39,000,000 persons at work. This indicates that our complex economic machine, equipped as it is with a powerful reciprocating engine, only needs some readjusting to function satisfactorily. Social insurance compensation seems to be a necessary emergency if not a permanent relief measure for the millions of men out of work.

Since money is involved in such large quantities in this problem, more should be known about that commodity. Money is one of the best known but least understood characters in modern business. Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist, has said, "There are only 18 men in the world who understand the real meaning of money."

The pension idea practiced on a large scale would involve a fundamental change in the whole business system, especially as concerns the distribution of money. The traditional theory has been to assume that wages, dividends and money paid for other costs of production would supply money enough to buy all that was produced. For years a reasonable balance was maintained. But with the concentration of increased capital, stock companies, larger profits put into more production, and automatic machinery needing less man power, the whole economic machine has been thrown out of balance.

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More of everything is now produced with fewer men employed, which means less in wages or less money in circulation with which to buy. In the final analysis, men with money are the only market. Ford says men are markets and to equip them to buy he paid higher wages. More markets are needed. With 17,000,000 persons dependent on scant doles, which means that they have little to spend, business slows up. More money in circulation is necessary to stimulate consumption. Perhaps billions distributed in pensions would restore the necessary purchasing power. Loosing a large old age pension may be like cutting the key log in the depression jam.

Almost invariably, money for an old age pension is regarded solely as charity. In a small way such pensions have had no great economic effect. But on a larger scale, so some contend, pensions not only would protect a deserving group and discharge a social obligation, but it would start business going and keep increasing its progress toward broader prosperity.

History and the present need make further old age pension legislation seem inevitable. Senior security, it is understood, is one of the major recommendations made in the forthcoming report by President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security. The only question is the extent to which it will go. Obviously a pension system is coming that will provide something more than the present rate, which runs up to $35 a month as a maximum in New York State.

Dr. F. E. Townsend of Long Beach, Calif., has organized "The Old Age Revolving Pension Limited," which already claims to have enlisted millions of supporters. Because of its very momentum, any discussion of pension plans must give it prominence.

Under the Townsend plan the Federal Government would enact legislation providing for the voluntary retirement of all citizens—men and women—over the age of 60 on a pension of $200 per month on the following conditions:

That they engage in no further labor, business or profession for gain.

That their past life is free from habitual criminality.

That they take oath to spend within the confines of the United States the entire amount of their pension within 30 days of receiving it.

The Federal Government is expected to advance the first month's installment and then create a revolving pension fund by levying a general sales tax at a rate high enough to produce the necessary amount. The tax would be figured upon gross sales at the end of each month.

The Townsend plan also recommends that a graduated income tax should be retained and that inheritance taxes should be increased.

Among the advantages claimed for the Townsend plan by its proponents are these:

The urge to accummulate wealth for fear of indigent old age would be reduced. At the same time, the release of elder workers and the speeding up of business by the increased circulation of money and greater purchasing power would open many more jobs to younger people. One incentive to crime would be lessened, particularly since a criminal record is a bar against receiving the pension.

Social security would be obtained without any violent change of existing ways of doing business and encouraging initiative. The profit system, which "through the ages has been the mainspring of ingenuity and progress," would continue to function.

There could be a great reduction in other forms of taxation, due to the elimination of many relief expenses and the ultimate abolition of almshouses and similar institutions.

The vast amount now spent by private individuals for the support of aged dependents would be released for other purposes, giving a great stimulus to trade.

The number of inmates of insane asylums, who have been placed there as a result of worry over finances and advancing age, would be reduced.

Property owners whose income is less than the pension would doubtless be willing to turn over these properties to younger friends or relatives, in order to be eligible for the pension. This would still further reduce the possibility of unemployment.

Many of the elder people would spend some of their pension in employing helpers in their houses.

A cardinal point in the present teaching of thrift is the value of saving—to a certain extent, of keeping money out of circulation or plowing too much into productive enterprise. With the Townsend plan established, the virtue of spending wisely, or of saving for a definite purchase, would be stressed instead. Even bankers today are urging wise spending.

By relieving humanity of the fear of destitution and want the plan would do much to remove the seeming value of sharp practices and greedy accumulation. Benevolence and neighborliness would be apt to replace suspicion and dishonesty.

So much for the claims of the Townsend plan advocates. But how to raise the money? Assuming that 8,000,000 of the 10,000,000 persons over 60 in the United States would apply for the $200 a month, that would mean $19,200,000,000 must be provided every year. According to the Townsend plan, this money would be raised by a sales tax of 10 or 15 per cent. The total volume of business last year was approximately $25,000,000,000. For the sake of argument, if it is conceded that the pension money would produce that much additional business, the total business would be $44,000,000,000. Ten per cent of that would produce only $4,400,000,000 revenue toward the necessary $19,000,000,000. Of course, the rate might be increased. There is bound to be a protest against any sales tax anywhere, any time, even though automobilists have paid as high as a 75 per cent sales tax on gasoline in some places.

It is essential, in proposing any pension plan, to know where the money may come from. Aside from the sales tax, contributions from employed workers are expected by some planners to provide a large part of the money.

According to reliable figures, there are in the United States 39,000,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 39. There are 26,000,000 between the ages of 40 and 59. If each person in the former group contributed $2 a week and

(Continued on Page 14)

WELL-EARNED LEISURE AND COMFORT © Ewing Galloway.

Soldiers Must March Again

Veterans of All Wars Need to Mobilize Once More to Defend Themselves Against Subtle Attacks of Demagogues and to Work Constructively for Their Countries

By An Old Soldier

WAR STORIES — Keystone

IN MY CALLOW YOUTH I was much influenced by old soldiers. In those days I had a queer kind of idea that the real office of old soldiers was to sit around, preferably in the sun, and spin yarns. As a boy I listened to some of them fight their battles over again. In my imagination I stormed keeps, held desperate positions, waited hopelessly under a blazing sun for the rescuers who were so long in coming, and thrilled to the triumph of their coming and the discomfiture of besieging enemies.

Old sailors might spin their yarns to delight their youthful audiences, but their tales lacked the thrill of adventure that the stories of the old soldier carried. For the old soldier told, not just of glamorous lands and far ports; his tales were woven of the stuff that enthralled, of great deeds done, of dangers overcome, of victories won.

Since I became an old soldier myself I have begun to understand, not only the meaning of this, but something of the responsibility of being an old soldier. For the responsibility is very much there. Whether the old soldier accepts it or not is a different matter.

* * *

Youth is unchangeably the same. It turns always to the contemplation of great things ahead. The boy yearns to do great deeds. He listens to the yarns of the old soldier, not so much to hear what the old soldier himself has seen and accomplished, but rather for a proof that the great adventures have been possible and therefore will be possible and probable for him. Youth is a crusader. Youth longs for the donning of armor and the riding forth to do battle with dragons and oppressors. So the old soldier has sat for ages in the sun finding a ready audience for his spinning of yarns.

Fortunately, since chemical plants and munitions factories have stripped war of much of its former and false glories, there is little in stories of old soldiers to fire youth with a desire to buckle on armor and sally forth. The veteran of the World War has little stuff to spin into glamorous yarns, for there is nothing dazzling in the account of screaming shells and the deadly chatter of machine guns, there is no food for boyish imaginations in the tale of filth, mire and horror that is the saga of that conflagration.

Yet, because old soldiers must tell their tales, whether they wish or no, youth is listening, is watching the millions of old soldiers who today constitute a very important section of the world's population. The eyes of youth are upon them, for youth still waits for a call to great deeds, still looks about it for heroes and the weavers of patterns upon which they may shape their own conduct.

* * *

Never in the history of the world have old soldiers had the opportunity that they have at this present day to perform a real service to humanity. For they know, these old soldiers, the futility of this madness that men call war. They know the appalling farce of armed men and guns, the bitterness of attempting to settle differences by allowing those differences to drive them into the insanity of armed conflict.

There are so many obstacles, however, to a realization of the importance of the old soldier as a builder of a sounder civilization. During the World War propaganda reached new peaks. Every country was inundated by a flood of arguments calculated to sway emotions and overthrow common sense.

The men who were enlisted to defend their countries were fed fulsome praise. They were told they were heroes, that a grateful country would never forget the debt it owed them, that this country would see that never, after they returned from Golgotha, would they or their families want for anything. These men were showered with praise beyond all deserving. They were made promises wild beyond any hope of fulfillment. They were fed with an oratory that went so far beyond the boundaries of logic that these men began to believe that in serving through the period of conflict, they were paying their total debt to society and discharging all their civic and human obligations in one gesture.

It was all so diametrically opposed to logic and reason. These men should have been told what any thinker could have told them, that the man who carries out a terrific task, who performs prodigious feats, only proves his ability to go forward and perform still greater tasks.

But, because of this propaganda, millions of soldiers returned to allow themselves to be led into making wild and extravagant claims upon their governments, and into putting into words demands for preferential treatment.

The problem of the returned soldier has always been a weighty one. It is weightier since the World War than ever before, for now there is no safety valve of tale-spinning to pull. It is really too bad, but all that is over.

The problem of the old soldier is a weighty one, for the world is more deeply than ever involved in the war that never ceases, in the battle between right and wrong, between justice and injustice, between the slavery that is apparent everywhere and the true and factual liberty of man that must be maintained.

I have heard old soldiers rail bitterly, as they looked backward, against the propaganda doctrine by which they were misled. I wonder sometimes why these old soldiers do not see that, in being led forward in their demands for preferential treatment, they are following the same false propaganda put forward by self-seeking demagogues like those who fooled them twenty years ago.

The men who served in the armies of the World War came out of that experience with a responsibility as grave as it is deep and important. They were the men who saw the falsity stripped away, who had their eyes opened to the shallowness of nationalistic creeds and hatreds. Therefore, more than any other class of men, they bear the responsibility of that seeing today.

* * *

No man may lift his voice against a wrong or an injustice without involving himself in a war against that wrong or injustice. That is plain logic. And the old soldier who speaks against the demagoguery that led men to the fields of death, that threw nation against nation, that aroused bitterness and hatred to the flaming point, sooner or later must turn against that demagoguery in whatever form it is presented.

If the old soldier becomes so blinded by the hope of monetary gain that he cannot see that he is again being fooled by demagogues, he has lost his right to the respect of youth.

There are no glamorous yarns to be spun today. And there is no time or opportunity to sit in the sun. For these are the most stirring times that the world has ever known. The madness of the World War has passed. But in its place a more terrific and important battle is being waged. The veterans who know how to march doggedly, though the sweat be in their eyes and though the road seems never-ending and unbelievably rough, are the men who are needed today to set the pace.

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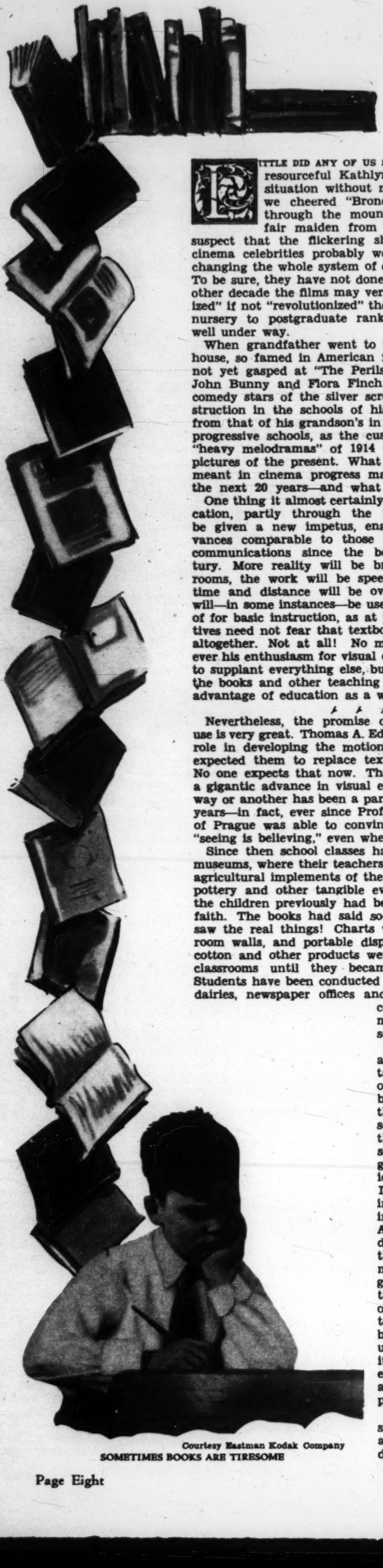
Making demands on the Government will not set the pace. A continuance of the plaint that the nation owes them—and owes them now—for a service they performed will lead nowhere. There are no yarns left to spin. The sun of reality is blazing as it has never blazed before, and in its light the yarns and the stories appear tenuous and unreal.

There are millions of old soldiers in the world today. And the world needs them, to march again. Youth is listening for the voice of the veteran. Youth wants to hear what he has to say of battles fought and deeds performed. Let the old soldier come forward. His audience is eager and appreciative. But it is a critical audience. It wants no tales for a sunny afternoon. It wants the word of reality, of courage, and endurance, just as it has always wanted that word. But the word must be couched positively and constructively.

When Blackboards Bec

Films Will Give Every Classroom a Window Onto the W Knowledge of Other Peoples, Fostering P

By Robert W. De



LITTLE DID ANY OF US SUSPECT, as we watched resourceful Kathlyn Williams meet each situation without mussing her hair or as we cheered "Broncho Billy's" wild ride through the mountain pass to rescue a fair maiden from Indians—little did we suspect that the flickering shadows of those early cinema celebrities probably were to have a part in changing the whole system of education in the world. To be sure, they have not done so yet, but within another decade the films may very well have "evolutionized" if not "revolutionized" the work of schools, from nursery to postgraduate ranks. The "evolution" is well under way.

When grandfather went to the Little Red Schoolhouse, so famed in American folklore, the world had not yet gasped at "The Perils of Pauline," nor had John Bunny and Flora Finch appeared as the first comedy stars of the silver screen. Grandfather's instruction in the schools of his day was as different from that of his grandson's in today's consolidated or progressive schools, as the custard pie comedies and "heavy melodramas" of 1914 were from the motion pictures of the present. What the last 20 years have meant in cinema progress may well be repeated in the next 20 years—and what may that not mean?

One thing it almost certainly will mean is that education, partly through the use of the film, will be given a new impetus, enabling it to make advances comparable to those in transportation and communications since the beginning of the century. More reality will be brought into the classrooms, the work will be speeded up, limitations of time and distance will be overcome, and textbooks will—in some instances—be used for reference instead of for basic instruction, as at present. But conservatives need not fear that textbooks are to be set aside altogether. Not at all! No modern educator, whatever his enthusiasm for visual education, expects films to supplant everything else, but rather to supplement the books and other teaching methods—to the great advantage of education as a whole.

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Nevertheless, the promise of the film for school use is very great. Thomas A. Edison, who had a leading role in developing the motion pictures, at one time expected them to replace textbooks almost entirely. No one expects that now. They will, however, bring a gigantic advance in visual education, which in one way or another has been a part of schooling for many years—in fact, ever since Prof. John Amos Comenius of Prague was able to convince other teachers that "seeing is believing," even when applied to education.

Since then school classes have been marched into museums, where their teachers point out stuffed birds, agricultural implements of the ancients, fragments of pottery and other tangible evidences of that which the children previously had been asked to accept on faith. The books had said so-and-so, but here they saw the real things! Charts were hung upon classroom walls, and portable displays of wheat, rubber, cotton and other products were passed about in the classrooms until they became tattered and torn. Students have been conducted through soap factories, dairies, newspaper offices and other industrial and commercial establishments so that they might see the wheels go around.

Not satisfied with these advances, teachers have taken groups of children on long journeys by rail, bus, and boat so that they might see for themselves the places, the things, and even the persons studied about in geography, history, civics, and other subjects. In recent years Washington, D. C., has turned into a notable Mecca for American school children, come to verify for themselves certain rumors that the national government centers there. Greatest junket of all, strictly in the interest of education, has been that peripatetic university which takes its band of serious thinkers aboard an ocean liner and carries them to far ports and strange places.

To the case-hardened skeptic who opines that a little schooling never did anyone much harm, talk of visual education may seem only one more assault upon mankind's prerogative to remain oblivious to the great problems of the day. If he has been around much, however, someone must have asked Our Skeptic that trick question, "What does a winding staircase look like?" And, like everyone else, with his forefinger he undoubtedly traced intricate convolutions in the air in the accepted corkscrew pattern, and said with brilliant wisdom, "Why, it's like this!" Perhaps, with the laughter of his tormentors ringing in his ears, confusion prevented him realizing why he described the object with his finger. But he had known instinctively that actions speak louder than words. Some things must be demonstrated, for words are not adequate. The Chinese knew this, and they said long ago that "one picture is worth 10,000 words."

Reduced to such an absolute mathematical ratio, perhaps even Our Skeptic will understand why one well-made motion picture can be worth 10 times 10,000 words. If it is difficult to keep your hands at your sides while describing a winding staircase, let's hear you tell a class of prairie-bred children how a sea lion looks and acts. And if you were a teacher, faced with this zoological task, imagine how you would welcome a motion picture showing the monster in action, perhaps with "sound" to reproduce all of the delicate overtones in his delightful voice.

* * *

That explains why films are certain to take an increasingly important part in education. They can do things that no other method can equal. Not only in making the sea lion intelligible to big-eyed children, but in giving some meaning to history and geography and civics and all of the other subjects in a school course—yes, even mathematics! Every schoolroom can become a window on the world. Geography, with film instruction, becomes important and real. History ceases to be a thing of dates and of unfamiliar persons and places, because every student can be transported on the magic carpet of the cinema, and permitted to see and hear the events which are recorded in the history books. Not only the supermen—the Washingtons and Cromwells and Bismarcks—appear in the films, but—unlike the textbooks—their compatriots also appear, and in the proper se gets a background, for the crowds be there, the environment and the period must be recaptured. Throug film, the cold type of the textbook as it suggests real personalities and of names or events.

The teacher, instead of spendin tine task of "marking papers," a coaching pupils who do not sho proper enthusiasm, may find th of intelligently made films—he ha counsellor, friend, and confidant o tive children, among whom even is at least interested. Evidence tha imaginary condition rests in the where films actually have been us

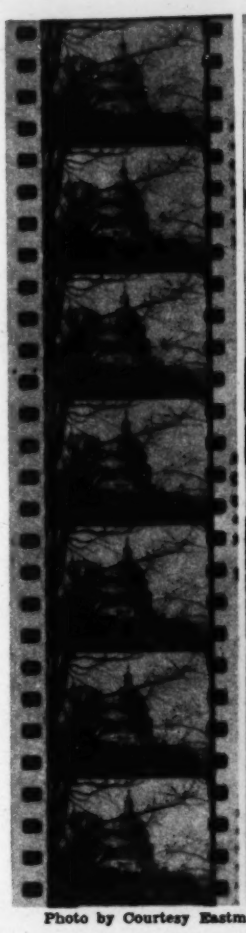

Photo by Courtesy Eastman Kodak Company

THE MOTION PICTURE IN TH
Supplementing the Books, Films Already Have

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEI

Courtesy Eastman Kodak Company

SOMETIMES BOOKS ARE TIRESOME

Become Silver Screens

to the World, Bringing to Each Child an Almost Personal stering Peace and Revitalizing Education

obert W. Desmond

All Films Sections, Courtesy Wholesome Film Service, Inc., Boston

N PICTURE IN THE CLASSROOM
. Films Already Have Proved Their Great Worth.

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To be sure, there are very few films properly made for school use in this, the "dark age of visual education." The "renaissance" must bring better ones. But even now, pupils bombard teachers with questions inspired by such films as are available. One teacher even went so far as to complain that the pictures "interest the children so much and they ask so many questions, that it interferes with the regular schedule of work."

The "regular schedule of work" indeed! No schedule of work is much good unless it arouses enough interest to make pupils fairly thirst for more information—and that means they will ask questions. If teachers have good films available, the schools should be populated solely by "elephants' children," each one as full of "insatiable curtiosity" as Mr. Kipling's famed pachyderm. "The questions pop out like bullets from a machine gun," says Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, chairman of the Harvard University department of geology, who has had considerable experience with the use of films. "They come from all boys and girls instead of from the three or four who usually monopolize the teacher's time. Even the most modest and least self-assertive students burst out with queries."

* * *

In Bulgaria, where few peasants have had contact with the "outside" world, the government sent a motor truck through the rural sections a few years ago. It carried a film projection outfit and lecturers. The peasants, summoned by quaintly attired village criers, stood in the schoolyard or in the largest schoolroom. There they saw—and heard—pictures of modern farm machinery, correct methods of farming, how to care for children; sometimes they saw great cities or ships, factories or trains—things that must have been talked over among the countryfolk for weeks afterward, and things which surely left indelible impressions. During one year 532,000 rural Bulgarians saw such films. How is it possible to say what benefit may come to the country as a whole from these cinema shows?

We are all Bulgarians, actually! There is so much that we don't know, and so much we know that isn't so. If the motion picture can help, even a little, to disseminate accurate information and impressions it is doing a great work. And in no direction can it serve more nobly than in helping to improve relations between nations, helping to build friendship, understanding, and a readiness to co-operate in the general interest—so going a great way toward removing the causes of war.

The League of Nations, always as solicitous for world peace as its members will permit it to be, has as one of its divisions the International Educational Cinematographic Institute, which does some good work in spite of its top-heavy name. One of its accomplishments has been to arrange for the exchange between countries of films that are regarded as "educational" without interference from customs or tariff officials. Such films are considered agencies for peace. To further this purpose, the institute planned to issue a catalogue of pictures available in the world, but it has not yet done so. The only catalogue of the sort now in print and kept up to date is that issued by International Educational Pictures, Inc., formed in Boston in 1933 as a nonprofit organization serving as a clearing house through which almost all nontheatrical films of educational interest are to be obtained or booked by schools, universities, churches, and other groups or individuals. Its service is indorsed by the League of Nations Association, the World Peace Foundation, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and other organizations dedicated to the task of improving international understanding.

* * *

The greatest obstacle to the more rapid adoption of films for education has been the difficulty in finding suitable pictures, and a catalogue such as that issued by International Educational Pictures, Inc., is of no little help in making known such films as are available. Although few pictures have been made especially for school use, many may be adapted to that purpose.

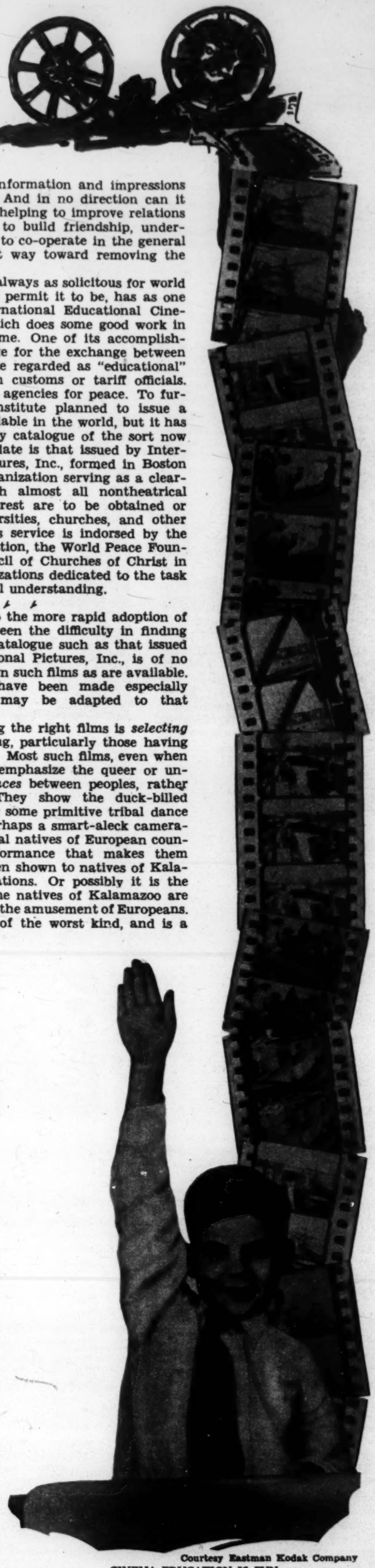
As important as making the right films is *selecting* the right ones for showing, particularly those having some international flavor. Most such films, even when they are suitable at all, emphasize the queer or unusual things, the *differences* between peoples, rather than the *similarities*. They show the duck-billed women of the Uganda, or some primitive tribal dance in the Pacific islands. Perhaps a smart-aleck cameraman puts otherwise normal natives of European countries through some performance that makes them look very silly indeed when shown to natives of Kalamazoo, Mich., or way stations. Or possibly it is the other way around, and the natives of Kalamazoo are put in an absurd light for the amusement of Europeans.

This is sensationalism of the worst kind, and is a great obstacle to better world relations since—as pointed out by Mr. Hamilton Warren of International Educational Pictures, Inc. — "it is by realizing what we have in common with other peoples, as with our neighbors, that we learn to like them and to cooperate with them. But the things that we do not understand or like about them turn us away from individuals — and also from nations. So to build international friendship instead of misunderstanding and intolerance," he recommends, "schools and churches should show films stressing the similarities in manners, customs, thoughts, and ideals—the many things that are common to various peoples, and usually things that are a great deal more fundamental than the dissimilarities."

In fact, in its literature, Mr. Warren's organization stresses its purpose as being to promote international understanding, and adds its declaration of faith. "The special manners, customs, industries, arts, and religions of foreign peoples," it contends, "are more fundamental

(Continued on page 13)

EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS"



Courtesy Eastman Kodak Company
CINEMA EDUCATION IS FUN

The Banana Empire

Fighting Back the Jungles Near the Equator, Growers Have Established Plantations Which Produce a Golden Crop Worth Millions a Year in the Markets of the World

By Stuart Hammil

DOWN NEAR THE EQUATOR lies a golden empire which has its roots in the banana industry. This industry exports to the United States alone approximately 49,500,000 bunches a year with a value of more than $24,000,000. To Europe go 20,000,000 bunches a year, representing a trade worth $10,000,000.

The industry causes to flow back to the countries of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico many millions of dollars worth of commerce. It puts factory hands to work overseas, producing automobiles, radios, machinery, steel products, clothing and nearly every other kind of product from tooth brushes and safety razors to basketballs — for the Central Americans have taken as avidly to this sport as they have to baseball and ice cream sodas.

The empire enjoys an ever-increasing sovereignty. It has developed extensive fleets of passenger and freight ships, built railway lines through the jungles, set up commissary stores, erected whole towns and villages and rewritten the economic history of the 7,000,000 people living between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal.

A tour of the empire is both colorful and intriguing. As your wheel-mounted motorcar races over the single gauge railway on which the bananas are shipped from the interior to the coast, the lizards run ahead of it, leaping frantically from tie to tie. Gorgeously plumed tropical birds fly across in front of you, so closely that you can feel the wind of their passage in your face. Buttercups grow in profusion on both sides of the track and stretch a continuous "Field of the Cloth of Gold" before you into the jungle. The shadows of the clouds chase themselves across the mountains, which rise, in some instances, to 18,000 feet and are hung so thickly with mists that you cannot see the snow on their peaks.

The railway sweeps around a wide curve. Fifty feet below, the snow-white sands of a sloping beach are washed by the Caribbean. It is your last glimpse of the sea, for now you are going inland. Soon the avenues of green fronds close in behind you like interminable companies of tall soldiers standing at attention.

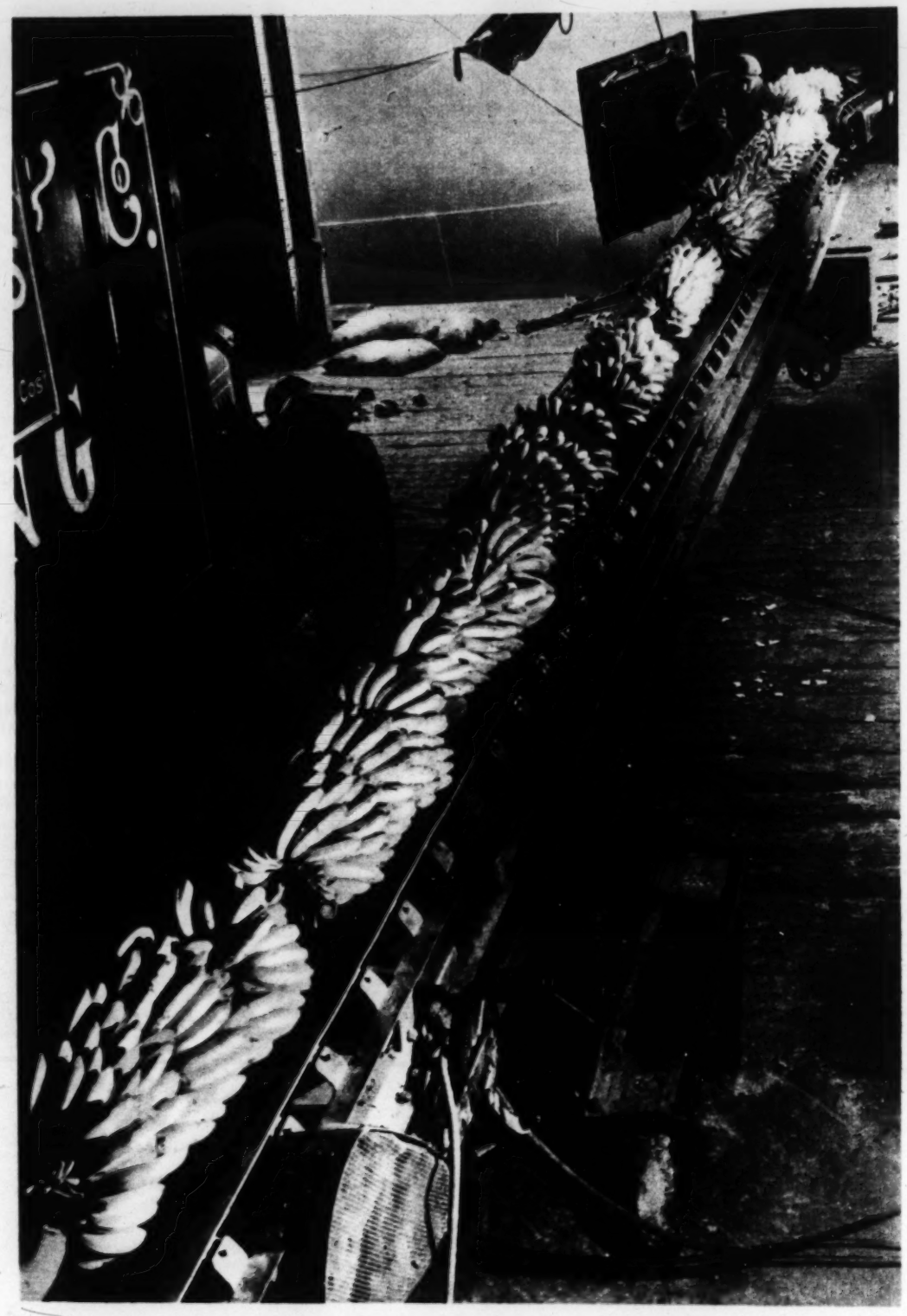


Photo by Margaret Bourke-White

"YES, WE HAVE SOME . . ."

Most of the Fruit From Central American Plantations Is Landed at New Orleans and Transferred, Almost Entirely by Machinery, From Ships to Motor Trucks or Freight Cars for Distribution to All Parts of the United States.

The motorcar rattles into a small village, with a mud plaza, where many of the laborers employed on the company's farms live. Here the newer and cleaner type of home, constructed by the company, is rapidly supplanting the native dwellings of mud and sun-baked clay.

The place is practically deserted now, for it is "cutting time" and the laborers are all actively engaged on the farms. At the pier, 20 miles distant, a white ship lies, waiting to load its quota of bananas and be away to the north. Every second counts.

Again in the jungles you marvel at the speed and dispatch with which the day's work is carried forward. Natives with knives lashed to long poles go down the endless avenues of green, slashing the interminable banana "bunches" from the plants. On dusty mules, native overseers, dark of feature and with incredibly wide sombreros and elaborately wrought pearl-handled revolvers, ride along the lines of cutters, urging them to greater speed.

In the sheds where the bananas are assembled for shipment you meet a superintendent of agriculture who carries you off to an inspection of irrigation ditches and you learn how 18,000 acres of banana land are kept under irrigation by using two cubic yards of water per acre per hour instead of four as heretofore and how 33 per cent of the original supply is drained back for future use.

You learn that a certain superintendent overcame the grass menace which defeated the Mayans and sucked the soil so dry of nitrates, even until recent years, until banana growing was greatly hampered. This superintendent, knowing that shade is the natural enemy of grass, increased the number of banana plantings per acre from between 350 and 400 to 750. The result of his policy was to double the amount of shade, eliminate the grass menace and solve a problem which had been confounding agriculturists in the American tropics for over a thousand years.

You learn that the banana blight was checked to a satisfactory degree in this division through the simple process of planting more to alkaline soils and that "blow downs," which unfortunately cannot be checked, cost the division an annual loss of 3,000,000 stems. Of recent years a particularly vicious cycle of such visitations has struck one division, running the yearly loss up to 11,000,000 stems.

This means a heyday for the private grower whose plantations in many cases adjoin those of the company and who sells his product at the rate of 50 cents a stem when the division, unable to meet its quota for a given shipment, must call on outside aid.

You visit the "New Land," an area 10,000 acres in extent which has just been opened up. The clearing away of underbrush and digging of the main drainage ditches have already begun. One or two shacks of rough manufacture loom through the maze of trees. The trees are impressive. For the first time the hard, grim realities of "empire building" become manifest. Before you rise the raw, green walls of the jungle, tall, ageless and inscrutable. Above, the fronds of coconut palms keep up a continual whispering, as if discussing among themselves these small human creatures who have come to cope with their primeval brothers. From the deep recesses of the forest, monkeys chatter and tropical birds fling startling cries.

The first three or four months in the development of a new banana plantation are most critical ones. After the drainage ditches have been completed and the underbrush cleared away, the land is "lined" and "staked" for planting. "Lining" and "staking" consists of carefully laying out and marking the plantation with stakes set at the intervals at which it is intended to plant.

As the seeds of the banana are rarely developed in the cultivated varieties, the planting is done with pieces of root stock. The rhizomes are usually selected from adjacent vigorous cultivations and are cut into portions, or "bits," weighing from three to four pounds each.

With the completion of the planting, and before the young plants have appeared above the surface of the ground, the larger trees of the jungle are felled. After this operation, the plantation is an almost impassable tangle of stumps and trees, with interlocked branches and matted vines.

Completion of railways must follow closely upon the planting in order that supplies and material may be brought in for laborers and for construction. Quarters for salaried employees have to be built, areas cleaned, pastures made for work animals and tramlines laid down throughout the plantation as fast as the right of way can be cleared through the felled land. It is a race against time to accomplish all of this, and the uncertainty of the elements constitutes a great hazard. The most promising outlook may sometimes be turned into disaster overnight by a windstorm, sudden flood or drought, and many months of time and labor may thereby be lost.

In the end, however, victory comes to the empire builders and another parcel of acres is wrested from the age-old tyranny of the jungle.

Back from the "New Land," you stop in at the "club" at district headquarters for luncheon. A Jamaican Negro, who speaks precise and meticulous English, serves you great dishes of beans and rice and hot biscuits.

The offices and residences of the superintendents of agriculture and their assistants and engineers at district headquarters are laid out usually after the fashion of an army post. The houses generally are divided into two parallel rows and face one another from opposite sides of a lovely lawn or "prado." Each dwelling is linked to its neighbors by a cement walk bordered with rich tropic plants and hedges. Hibiscus and bougainvillea blossoms are splashes of red and magenta against the gray stucco walls.

Some of these modern settlements stand as outposts of American enterprise on the very ground where moldering Mayan monoliths of the fourth century tell the story of a vanished race—a race that could not beat the jungle or the forces that hemmed it in; a race that was whipped by the very factors which, for the first time in history, have met a power they cannot master, a power that is driving them slowly, but surely, into extinction and building a new empire as it goes.

Among the New Books

A Valuable Source Book of the Bolshevik Revolution

The Bolshevik Revolution, 1917-1918, by James Bunyan and H. H. Fisher. Stanford University Press. $6.

THIS MASSIVE VOLUME, which runs to more than 700 pages, constitutes a unique and valuable source book for anyone who is interested in the course of the Bolshevik Revolution. Not a history in the ordinary sense of the word, it is a judicious and discriminating series of selections from the vast amount of material which is available in the Russian language. It tells the story of the Bolshevik seizure of power in Petrograd on Nov. 7, 1917, of the spread of their rule over the country, of the peace negotiations with Germany which culminated in the signature of the Peace of Brest-Litovsk, of the daring experiments in extremist social and economic legislation, of the first confused and unsuccessful efforts of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia to organize and offer resistance.

This story is told in an extensive collection of documents, press reports and eye-witness accounts, mostly translated from the Russian. The volume is one of the Hoover War Library Publications; and the rich stores of the library, which possesses one of the best collections of Russian historical material in the world, have been liberally utilized.

* * *

The authors have been carrying on a project which was initiated by the late Prof. Frank Golder, who some time ago published a collection of similar material relating to the period between the overthrow of the Tsar in March and the coming into power of the Bolsheviki in November. In this reviewer's opinion they have improved on Professor Golder's first volume. The translation from the Russian is smoother and more idiomatic than was the case in the first volume; the range of selection is broader; the generally solid nature of the material is relieved and made more vivid by the inclusion of documents of compelling human interest, such as the excerpts from the diary of Colonel Drozdovsky, one of the first officers who took up arms against the Soviet regime.

The Bolshevik Revolution has already been described by a number of eye-witness books, of which John Reed's "Ten Days That Shook the World," despite its definitely pro-Bolshevik bias, is probably the most valuable to the historical student today. But such books, written in the midst of titanic events which were churning up an enormous country that includes a large part of two continents, necessarily suffered from incompleteness. Developments were taking place so fast and in so many parts of the country that it would have been beyond the power of the most capable and assiduous reporter to describe them all adequately. This is what gives special value to a source book such as Messrs. Bunyan and Fisher have produced. In this work one can trace in the clear retrospect of time not only the main events that occurred in Petrograd and Moscow, but also the upsurge of agrarian revolution all over the country, with its accompaniment of burning and sacking of the manor houses of the nobility, and also the distinctive features of the first obscure conflicts of the Russian civil war in Ukrainia and in the Don and Kuban Cossack territories.

The authors bring their work to a close with the citation of material illustrating the serious food crisis with which the Soviet Government was confronted in the spring of 1918. They have performed a valuable service to American readers. The explanatory narrative which accompanies the translations is brief and is scrupulously objective; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions from the source material.

If the actual facts of the Bolshevik seizure of power have been inadequately treated in foreign historical literature the subsequent years of civil war are almost a blank waste. In order to get a coherent and full picture of what happened during 1918, 1919 and 1920, until the inauguration of the New Economic Policy and the admission of the Hoover Relief Administration made Soviet Russia more accessible to foreign visitors, it is necessary to plow through the badly printed, sometimes almost illegible newspapers of the time and to read a large number of historical works and memoirs, some written by Soviet Russians, some by émigrés.

* * *

So it is good to know that the work of clearing up the basic facts of the Russian Revolution, to which the authors have made such an admirable contribution, is to go on. In their preface they promise new volumes which will contain material relating to civil war, intervention and war communism in European Russia, to revolution, intervention and civil war in Siberia and the Russian Far East, to the origins of the Third International and to the Communist regime which existed in Hungary from March until August, 1919.

In view of the scanty attention which the Russian Revolution has received up to this time from foreign historians it would seem that there is a definite place and need for three general types of work: the broad source book, such as the volume under review; the general history, in which the element of individual interpretation will play more role, and the specialized monograph.

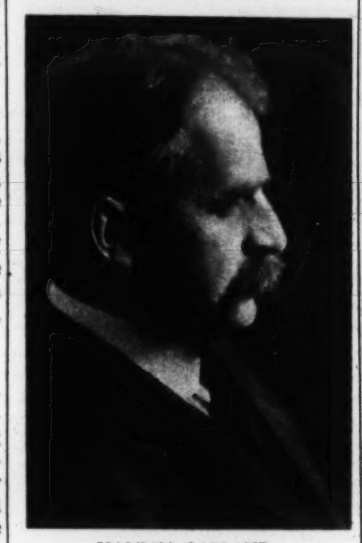
ALBERT P. GILMORE

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Afternoon With Mr. Garland

Afternoon Neighbors, by Hamlin Garland. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

FORTY YEARS OF recorded acquaintance with picturesque personalities have enabled Hamlin Garland to make four fair-sized contributions to the



HAMLIN GARLAND

steadily rising reservoir of published diaries. His latest volume brings almost to date the literary reminiscences begun in "Roadside Meetings" and continued in "Companions on the Trail" and "My Friendly Contemporaries."

Mr. Garland's chronicles might be used as companion pictures to enliven textbook histories of American literature in which artistic development is neatly classified by trends, and authors deftly enrolled in their proper—according to the critic—schools, romantic, realistic, reactionary or whatnot. His daily record illustrates the diverse backgrounds, the complex influences and the interplay of personalities behind the scenes.

For the student of literature and art these comments of a contemporary have historical value as well as human interest. For many readers they will stimulate competition at the game of recollection.

"Afternoon Neighbors" deals with the period that witnesses the inroads of the radio and the talking picture, and Garland's reaction to them as mediums of art is typically conservative. To the adherent of the Booth tradition in diction as well as acting the cinema's "so-called art is tawdry and false and often corrupting."

Mr. Garland, as always, writes competently and his style readily lends itself to reading aloud. What detracts from one's enjoyment is his pessimism and his constant looking to the past as the vanished source of all that's worth while. Decisive blue-penciling of such plaints would add to the charm of his book, even if it sacrificed something in faithful representation of his own character. He could to advantage spare his reader that particular trait.

As in his youth he sought escape from the toil of Midwest farm life, so in later years he sought refuge from the noise and grime of New York—first in prolonged visits to England and finally in residence in California. One of the most delightful sketches gleaned from his visits to England is of John Sargent in his big, bare, plain studio. Garland was surprised to find him in no sense the fashionable portrait painter; there was nothing of the successful artist in his manner.

Such celebrities of the day as Will Rogers, Douglas Fairbanks, Lowell Thomas and Henry Ford have their places in Mr. Garland's gallery of personalities.

An Actress's Faith

Why Not Try God? by Mary Pickford. New York: H. C. Kinsey & Co. $1.

IN THIS DAINTY little volume in blue and white, Mary Pickford, the actress, in simple terms recommends that the troubled of earth turn to God. Her own experience in seeking divine aid has been so successful that she is convinced that all who seek God's help with humility and obedience will share the great joy which has come to her in answer to her seeking. She asserts that the dark shadows of her experience, which have been many and heavy, have been invariably dissipated by this simple process. And what has brought freedom, peace and serenity to her is available to all.

* * *

In a somewhat dramatic manner, Miss Pickford tells of the evils which have attempted to control her, and she personalizes these types of evil in two hypothetical characters, Madame Flitmajigger and Professor Poofinfoos. The former she compares to the Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland," who "just can't bear to see anybody happy." The latter, the Professor, she terms the "granddaddy of all the liars." These two purveyors of evil thought, she asserts, each in his own specialty, are constant visitors in the mentality ready to receive them. Once admitted, they work havoc with happiness, wrecking human life by plunging it into misery, lack, despair.

The antidote to the approach of these evil ones the author has found in the understanding of God, who, she declares, becomes our great Companion, Comforter and Friend in proportion as we turn to Him intelligently; that is, with some understanding of His nature, qualities and attributes. She posits wrong thoughts, thoughts of fear, doubt, anger, resentment, worry, as the types of wrong thinking which in turn bring disease and disaster.

* * *

"In the Bible," she states, "I learned that the devil was only a liar, and really had no importance or influence at all except with those who wanted an audience with him." And she is convinced, per contra, that when we turn to God, "try God," as she puts it, we shall find that "the Mind which created everything, which finds everything and sustains everything, will move for you, work for you, bring your purposes to pass and your prayers to fulfillment, if you but do your part." And our part, she is convinced, is in seeking the divine companionship which is possible to all.

This little volume, which can easily be read in an hour, is filled with the spirit of faith and assurance. It inspires and encourages the reader to do as the author has done in order to reap the same reward—peace, contentment, lasting joy and perfect assurance that in spite of all the manifestations of evil which the physical sense world places before us, all is well. The author's style is charming in its simplicity and vivacity.

A. F. G.

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Mungo Park and the Discovery of the Niger

Mungo Park and the Niger, by Stephen Gwynn. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

MR. GWYNN'S IS the second life of the great African explorer to appear within the past twelve months. The earlier book concentrated as much upon Mungo Park's character as upon his exploration and the result was, not unnaturally, to weaken him. For under analysis character disintegrates unless the purpose around which character is crystallized is given the dominating place it must have had for a period in the subject's life.

Mr. Gwynn does not run into these difficulties because he ignores them. He takes the simple line that great deeds must be done by great men and dismisses the rest as irrelevant—at least irrelevant from a public point of view. The consequence is that he is concerned only with the two expeditions to the Niger and with the whole Niger problem subsequent to Mungo Park's attack on it, and leaves the explorer's private life out of the reckoning.

One hundred and fifty years ago no white man had ever seen the Niger and no one knew the direction of its flow. According to some it flowed eastward, according to others westward, and it was even supposed to pour its waters into a great inland lake. The African Association in London had already sent out two men who had died in the attempt to solve the problem, when in 1795 Mungo Park was called upon. He was only 24, but he penetrated the Negro kingdoms, endured captivity, torture and every kind of humiliation at the hands of the Moors, escaped from them by a series of amazing adventures and at last saw the great river. The famous sentence in his report must be quoted again:

> We rode together through some marshy ground, where, as I was anxiously looking around for the river, one of them called out, geo affili (see the water), and looking forwards, I saw with infinite pleasure the great object of my mission—the long sought for majestic Niger, glittering in the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing slowly *to the eastward*. I hastened to the brink and, having drunk of the water, lifted up my fervent thanks in prayer to the Great Ruler of all things, for having thus far crowned my endeavours with success.

Park's work did not solve the Niger problem. He did not realize that there was a great southward bend in the river or know that the great eastward-flowing river turned to flow southwest. Mr. Gwynn tells at length of Park's tragic second attempt and of the Niger's subsequent history. Park's difficulty with the natives was, of course, largely psychological. Just as the Everest climbers find it hard to convince the Tibetan that they are merely out to get to the top of the mountain for the sport of it, so Park could not persuade the various chieftains in the Negro and Moslem kingdoms that he had come merely in the interests of scientific curiosity. Upon reflection it does seem that the natives, taking a long view, were right. Park himself may have had a scientific mission, but his backers in the African Association were the forerunners of those who, in the nineteenth century, were to begin the destruction of African tribal life and power in the interests of European trade.

Mr. Gwynn notes several interesting anthropological facts. The most famous result of Park's travels was a description of the rite of Mumbo Jumbo. Less known is his account of native drumming. Only in the last few years has it been discovered that the drums were not used merely for the purpose of stimulus but were actually tapping out messages in code. The drums that Mungo Park heard in the kingdoms of Mumbo Jumbo a hundred years ago were in a very real sense loudspeakers, telling the news to the tribes.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Oddments About Lamb

At the Shrine of St. Charles, by E. V. Lucas. New York: Dutton. $2.

AS THE AUTHOR of the unapproachably definitive biography of Charles Lamb, Mr. Lucas no doubt felt it incumbent upon him to take public part in the centenary celebration of the author of "Elia." The difficulty, however, seems to have been that having already said about as much as any one man can be expected to say on any one subject, he found himself with nothing to say. In this predicament Mr. Lucas resorted to this clipping file where he preserves his minor writings; and by searching through the accumulations of some 30 years he has managed to assemble a batch of tiny studies, essays, notes and odd trifles (some not a full page in length) which have some connection, near or remote, with the subject to which he has devoted so much studious attention. These he offers at the Shrine of St. Charles.

The result is a pleasant but not very exciting hodge-podge of miscellaneous oddments. Brief biographical sketches of people whose only claim to fame is that they crossed Lamb's path ("the last to call him Charley," for example), are shuffled together with bits of antiquarian lore (such as the paper, three dozen lines long, on the winged horses which formerly decorated the hall of the Inner Temple and to which Lamb once casually referred). There is a convincing attempt to identify the occasion on which Lamb spoke at a public dinner. All the slender amount of evidence that connects Lamb with Oxford and Cambridge is brought together in another essay. There is even an article on Mrs. Conrady, a worthy person to whom Lamb makes reference, the point of the article being that Mr. Lucas has not succeeded in identifying her. The most substantial item in this somewhat slender intellectual feast is an essay on "The Evolution of Whimsicality," in which Mr. Lucas traces anticipations of Lamb's method of self-revelation to a few writers of the eighteenth century, notably Cowper. But surely the seeds are discoverable much earlier, in no less a writer than Montaigne.

New England to the Life

The Terrace, by Louise Andrews Kent. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

A DIFFERENT NEW ENGLAND is presented in "The Terrace" to a public heretofore accustomed largely to earthy farm studies and historical novels of that section, together with a multitude of stories concerning the Boston aristocracy and the remnants of small-town Puritanism. "The Terrace" departs gayly from any of these conventional forms and concerns itself with the multitudinous Merediths who occupy the mansions of a terrace outside of Snowdon, a small town to the north of Boston.

The story is told in the first person, by the red-headed Sally Austin, herself an orphan of the Meredith clan, but with her breezy good nature and wit a welcome member in all of the Meredith households on the terrace, moving indiscriminately from one to another, filling those gaps caused by temporarily absent sisters and cousins and aunts. As she jots down in an old ledger her observations of the complicated activities and relationships with which she comes in contact, a thoroughly entertaining and picturesque story emerges. The Merediths, all aristocratic and many of them wealthy, are at the same time charming, clever, generous and very human. It is pleasant to see that a story of refreshingly normal people can be also absorbing and swiftly paced.

Miss Kent's complete mastery of New England atmosphere is one of the most important contributions to the book's realism. Mansions, customs, habits are all typical of New England, from the most antique secretary to the Saturday night jug of baked beans. There are countless other items, less familiar, but equally typical, from the horsehair and maroon lambrequins to the Christmas parties. Miss Kent has an artist's eye for significant detail, and her background is as carefully drawn as the inevitable human interest.

Westward Trek

The Westward Star, by Frank Ernest Hill. New York: John Day. $2.50.

THE ARCHITECTURAL QUALITY which distinguishes the work of this poet builds an enduring narrative out of the lure of the West, in 1847, for men and women of European stock along the Atlantic seaboard.

It is an easily readable, swift-moving story told in direct language in the simple meter of traditional English epic verse. It is distinctly American in feeling. The poet, adhering to his rôle of raconteur, resists all temptation to wander off into lengthy description of scenery, introducing nevertheless sufficiently vivid passages to give the reader a clear picture of the changing scenes through which the courageous travelers passed in their white-topped wagons. The cruelties of winter pervade the fourth chapter, telling how:

> Grimly slogging on,
> They wore the short light and their strength away,
> And camped again. The march had brought them higher,
> And all drew close about the leaping fire.
> Shane had been shivering all the day,
> And crouched blue-faced and silent near the flame.
> The sky was clear, the thin moon came
> A broader crescent; but the night
> Hung winter-edged. A wind rushed from the west,
> Swift-maned, with teeth to bite . . .

There is a three-dimensional structure in the presentation of the strong-willed characters of the lovers—Emmet, an ex-trapper, accustomed to the prairie and the desert, and the flower-like Celeste; and of Celeste's mother, Sarah, whose resentful memories of her own marriage disaster lead her to choose the more hazardous trail through Oregon—a trail subsequently littered with the bones of weaker members of the band—rather than allow her daughter to remain in what to her seems of far greater danger, the company of Emmet. Twice Celeste makes a heroic sacrifice, but in the end Emmet's perseverance and surer knowledge of her heart succeed. The love scenes are skillfully handled; and, while the book is not fine poetry, it is well-chiseled, carefully fitted verse, admirably suited to the tale.

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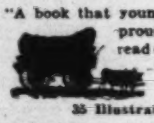

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Cycles and Bicycles

THE "AIRPLANE OF the roads," with streamlined body two feet wide and retractable "landing" wheels, was one of the innovations shown at the recent Motorcycle and Bicycle Exhibition held at Olympia, London's great exhibition hall.

This vehicle is a motor-bicycle around which a body has been built. Two small guide wheels at the side balance it at rest. When the machine is traveling, these wheels are drawn up beside the body. In this position they still come into play if the driver makes a sudden swerve, and in this way spills are considered almost impossible.

The driver of this "monocar," as it is called, steers by wheel. A passenger can sit behind him in comfort. One of the models is said to be capable of a safe 80 miles an hour. At the other end of the range is a utility monocar, made to run for over 100 miles on a gallon of petrol. Hoods are fitted and, with the aid of side curtains, the monocar can be inclosed.

One of the most noticeable features of the show was the attempt on the part of manufacturers to silence their motorcycles. A test carried out in a London street with a model selected at random from one of the stands at the exhibition showed that this particular model at any rate had fallen from first among noise producing vehicles to fourth. The tram, the lorry, and the sports car all proved more noisy.

Bicycle manufacturers had apparently been experimenting with means of making bicycles really safe. One model was shown which enabled the rider to touch the ground easily on both sides of the machine when it was at rest. The design was such that he was still able to pedal comfortably.

The possibility of cycle tracks at the sides of major roads was alluded to by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, when opening the exhibition.

He urged that a fair trial should be given to the nine feet wide cycle tracks which were being provided by the Middlesex County Council along a new stretch of road.

"I have yet to find a pedestrian," the Minister of Transport declared, "who claims that it is an infringement of his right to be provided with a footpath. Similarly it would be an advantage wherever possible to provide the cyclist, who cannot keep pace with the motorcar, with a similar reservation."

..Silver Screen

(Continued from Page 9)

and enduring than temporary political situations, which often change radically in short periods of time, and cannot therefore be really representative. Controversial political situations constitute the principal theme of speakers and writers on foreign subjects. This wrong emphasis often misleads public opinion. Without adequate knowledge of foreign peoples, their political needs cannot be properly gauged; with such knowledge, a great step forward will be made toward peace."

* * *

There is no question that the film, with an appeal transcending all frontiers and human barriers, is a great potential influence in improving international understanding and deserves every encouragement for that reason. It deserves the encouragement of citizens also because it promises to bring a material relief in the cost of education. Mr. Will H. Hays, so-called "Tsar of the movies" in the United States, has estimated that a saving to taxpayers of $100,000,000 annually would follow even the partial introduction of educational films in the schools, and from there the estimates of savings have gone as high as $250,000,000 a year. These savings would come, not through any reduction in the number of teachers employed, but through the great elimination of "repeaters" among the children. The films, presenting a subject with unexcelled clarity, help these so-called "backward" children to grasp many points that the teacher had previously to "drill" into them. The teacher, at the same time, is left free to give new attention to the abler children, helping them to develop their special aptitudes, as never was possible before.

If the educational film is so marvelous, if it makes for better teaching, for a saving to taxpayers, and for improved international relations—why is it not already more generally used in the schools? This is a question one may well ask.

The answer is that it actually *is used* to a considerable extent, and its use, beginning almost from nothing at all at the time of the World War, is increasing by leaps and bounds, as figures for film rentals indicate. The more general adoption is only a question of time. Even now the whole bag of amazing cinema tricks is at the service of education—slow motion to permit a view of the entire process by which a caterpillar is transformed into a butterfly, or a sprout into a beautiful flower; animated drawings or maps, color, sound, music, lectures by authorities, and much else.

* * *

Pupils instructed with the aid of motion pictures can do 20 per cent more general work without difficulty, and 35 per cent more in the specific subjects where films are used, always without any sacrifice in the formation of good thinking habits. This conclusion is based upon experiments conducted by the Harvard Graduate School of Education in collaboration with the former University Film Foundation, and financed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The League's Institute also made an extensive world survey, with findings distinctly favorable to cinema instruction.

Such instruction has been used in certain departments by Harvard, Yale, Columbia, the University of Chicago, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of California, the University of Iowa, and other first-rate colleges. It has been used more or less extensively in the public schools of New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Newark, New Haven, Providence, Boston, and other cities. It has been used in English and Scottish schools, as well, and in other countries of Europe. And the possibilities have hardly been recognized as yet.

Ultimately the use of the films in education is certain to become widespread. In a bright tomorrow one wall of every classroom will become a window on the world, thanks to the films, which will "evolutionize" education to an extent that has never been known in all the centuries since Socrates gathered the young men of Athens about him and taught them. Can the time come too soon?

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. . Pensions

(Continued from Page 6)

each person in the latter group contributed $4 a week, there would be a total from this source of $9,458,000,000 a year.

Contributions of $200 a year may seem high until it is realized that in some plans now in operation elsewhere participants pay as high as $600 annually.

Some of the $13,000,000,000 estimated to be the annual cost of crime might be saved and diverted to an old-age pension.

Some part of the several billions paid for relief either as doles or emergency recovery work could be made available.

Present annual pension expenditures that could be diverted to a general plan include an estimated $100,000,000 spent by private concerns, $27,000,000 spent by the Federal Government, $125,000,000 spent by states, and $108,044,365 by cities, and $40,000,000 cost of operating old folks' homes—making a total of $400,000,000 available for the general pension plan.

After canvassing some possible sources of revenue we find:

Revenue from a 10 per cent sales tax	$4,400,000,000
Revenue from contributions	9,000,000,000
Revenue from present pension systems	400,000,000
Possible revenue diverted from crime cost, doles or relief appropriations, elimination of poorhouses, etc., etc.	5,200,000,000
Total	$19,000,000,000

The raising and spending of such a vast volume of money promises momentous changes in the economic system. At present money is frozen, and the freezer is generally agreed to be fear.

Something drastic appears to be necessary to break the spell of fear that underlies the depression. Every possible cure should be carefully considered. Simply stated, but more difficult of solution, is the obvious need for more buying. American production capacity is only operating part time.

Without debating details, it is simple to visualize the effect of $19,000,000,000 buying power distributed annually in old age pensions that must be spent monthly.

In addition to the orthodox methods of increasing buying power by employment, which is difficult without a market for the goods, there are two other ways—distributing money for old age pensions to be spent at once, and increased spending by those who save.

* * *

Any senior security plan promises an increase in the volume of spending, but there are questions as to (a) whether it is worth the price and (b) if it is economically sound.

Perhaps an answer may be found in the logical, mathematical fact that money enough to buy goods made must be distributed either in wages or otherwise. If automatic machinery is creating unemployed men and thereby slowing up buying, it may be that pensions will contribute to a solution.

Instead of being a question of robbing Peter to pay Paul, it seems to be a problem of arranging a more equitable distribution of goods and money so that men may live and business continue on a more even keel.

Like many adages glibly repeated without examination, the old saw about "money making the mare go" is not altogether accurate. Money inherently makes nothing go. It is simply a symbol and merely represents what the individual makes go. Money is lazy, easily frightened, and really can do nothing of its own self. Just now the problem is to put to work more of the $36,000,000,000 hiding in banks, not only in savings accounts, but in non-credit-producing checking accounts. Various efforts are being made to start it on the job. Orthodox methods failing, the government is giving out billions for doles and relief to relieve distress, hoping that this distribution will prime the business pump and start trade going.

The Townsend plan lays especial emphasis on the spending of every cent of the pension every month, which would mean, according to their figures, an increase of $19,000,000,000 worth of trade a year or close to the total business in 1933, which was $25,000,000,000.

United States Treasury statistics on jobless or idle money show that private capital is not working as much as it used to. The economists discovered that deposits were being turned over about half as fast as at the 1929 peak and little more than two-thirds as fast as in 1923-1927.

This contrasts with the fact that the amount of deposits is less than 33 1-3 per cent below 1929, and is within 20 per cent of the 1923-1925 level.

The figures from Federal Reserve member banks showed that the velocity reached 19 times a year in 1929. In the spring of 1933 it declined to below 12, which was the velocity during the last half of 1933, but—and this is the thing that is making the experts cogitate—the rise flattened out and became a slight decline in the early part of 1934.

To inflationists, who want more currency printed, some economists say that the *velocity* of turnover counts more than the *amount* of turnover.

* * *

The assurance of sufficient income would alter the habit of saving for old age and have an undetermined effect on the banking system. If the pension system were contributory each person might know what to expect and have more to say about the disposition of his money, a larger part of which would go into consumptive channels instead of being tied up in productive enterprises as it is under the present system. A little larger proportion turned into buying would affect the needed balance between production and consumption.

It would be harder to raise capital and sell stock. Speculative financial empires would be impossible, because people would spend more and save less if assured of security in old age. Loans and investments would be handled more by experts for insurance companies, etc., and inexperienced individuals would not be so easily induced to invest unwisely.

Since politics, partisan or otherwise, do not enter into this article, it may be permissible to point out that while relief doles appear to be necessary to correct immediate distress, nevertheless this method is not without the danger of breeding indolence and breaking down morale in younger folk who really want to work and should. If there must be leisure it is safer for older hands, who know better how to use it or at least to use it with less social hazard.

Many consequences, some tremendously important, are involved in the proposal to retire workers over 60, especially if Henry Ford is correct when he says there are not brains enough under 50 to run the country. That would put a great responsibility on the group between 50 and 60. For those over 60 who are having a struggle to get along, a pension would be a great relief. But there is a group—and their name is legion—whose special knowledge, ability, experience and other qualities make them indispensable. They would not quit, for there is great work for them to do.

With privileges of ownership and leadership come responsibilities. In this co-operative work business men are the stewards of a complex economic organization. To succeed in this great work every business man, and not just some of them, must practice the Golden Rule and be his brother's keeper in youth and age. The same divine guidance, the same wisdom and intelligence exercised by Joseph in conducting so successfully the affairs of Egypt must be practiced today to insure the best results for all, not a few.

Ewing Galloway.

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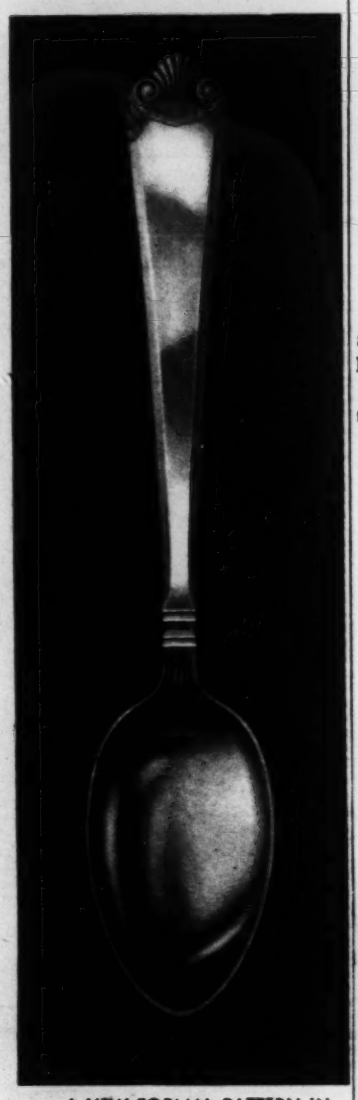

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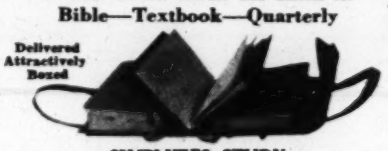

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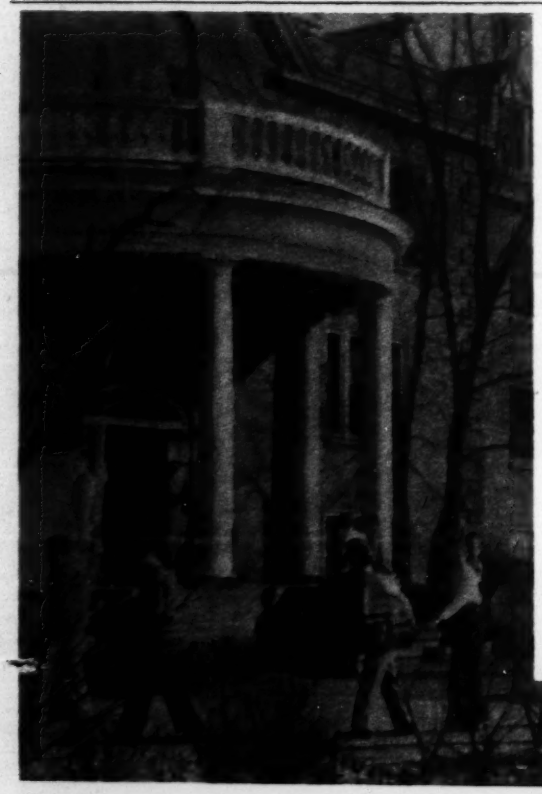

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THE PUEBLOS ENJOY THEIR DANCES
A Scene in Santa Clara, New Mexico

. . Indians

(Continued from Page 3)

you expect? You never can satisfy these Indians."

Believing that the Indians were telling the truth, the young officer ran the risk of overstepping his command. That night he surrounded the agency, searched it, and found the 2000 blankets piled on shelves in a back room. So a war was prevented by an army officer who regarded the Indians as real human beings who must have just cause for complaint.

Indians will be Indians first, last and always, with a love of nature that will never be uprooted. An Indian employed in the mills at Old Town may go away without leave when spring comes and stay in the woods perhaps for a month, but one foreman said that when the Indian returned he was glad to take him back for when he worked he worked with a will.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, noted Sioux Indian, says he can stand the cities just so long and then he longs for his horse, the forest trails, and away he goes.

After all, isn't it being human to enjoy the freedom of the great outdoors whenever he wishes instead of being limited as the white man is to the few weeks of his vacation? Isn't it human to be unhurried, dignified and hospitable, to be a naïve child of nature instead of the complex one of civilization!

In short, the song "Home on the Range" that has caught the popular fancy expresses the longings of whites and Indians and goes to prove they are both just human beings with the same desires, although the skin of one is red, that of the other white.

"O, give me a home where the buffalo roam
Where the deer and the antelope play
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word
And the skies are not cloudy all day."

Today's Contributors . . .

CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State of the United States, was a member of Congress from Tennessee from 1907 to 1921 and from 1923 to 1931. He was elected Senator in 1931, but resigned to become a member of the Cabinet. He served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1921 to 1924. In his capacity as Secretary of State, he headed the American delegation to the London monetary and economic conference in the summer of 1933, and to the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in December of that year. He was the author of the federal income tax system of 1913, the revised act of 1916, and the Federal inheritance act of 1916.

JULIA CHANDLER, who has written several articles for the Magazine Section, contributes the first installment of a series of short sketches under the general title, "Folk We Touch in Passing." They will appear at intervals on page two.

TA-DE-WIN (Mabel F. Knight) is an adopted member of the Omaha tribe. Articles by her were published in the Magazine Section for Aug. 15 and Nov. 21.

SONYA CHAMBERLIN, wife of William Henry Chamberlin, formerly the Monitor's correspondent in Moscow, is herself a journalist.

PAUL DELAND, American news editor of the Monitor, was at one time the paper's financial editor.

The OLD SOLDIER goes on with his series. For his earlier articles see the Magazine Sections for May 23, Aug. 1, Sept. 19, Oct. 10 and Oct. 17.

ROBERT W. DESMOND is a member of the Monitor's editorial page staff in Boston, and was formerly a member of the faculties of the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota.

STUART HAMMIL, a feature writer with headquarters in New York, is a contributor to leading newspapers and magazines.

Over Editor's Desk

Letters

Temperance . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, under date of Oct. 31, 1934, appears a two-page article, entitled "Temperance," of which Viscount Astor is the author. In this article he erroneously takes the position that state control of the traffic in drink, elimination of the profit motive, is the only system that can be adopted in the interest of decent society. In reciting the findings of the British Royal Commission in their investigation of the subject he shows, positively, that the liquor traffic under whatever form it is licensed is a public moral wrong. This coincides precisely with the position taken by Protestant churches, they declaring it is a sin against God and a crime against man.

This is true beyond dispute, and therefore, there is only one rightful and lawful way of dealing with the liquor traffic, and that is by the adoption of laws providing means for the punishment of all those who undertake to violate in any way the only real law on the subject that always has been and ever will be and that is prohibition in state and nation. We would remind Lord Astor that the system of dealing with this outlaw advocated by him was tried in South Carolina 41 years ago, through the influence of "Pitchfork" Tillman.

Personal profit was eliminated, treating at the bar was stopped, and bottles were not opened on the premises. Liquor was sold only in the daytime and no sales by the drink. Gambling dens, pool rooms and lewd houses were banished from the drinking places.

The result: Dispensaries multiplied until liquor was easily accessible to everyone everywhere. Bootleggers flourished, there being 208 in Charleston, a city having then a population of about 55,000. There was developed a political machine which for corruption was scarcely exceeded by Tammany Hall. This machine was able to dominate for a dozen years the whole State. A legislative investigation made in 1906 revealed an unbelievable extent of political corruption. It revealed that positions connected with the dispensary were bartered and sold. Even $50-a-month clerkships were bartered because of the opportunity for graft. As a result, this so-called "no-profit dispensary system" was abolished in 1906 and state-wide prohibition adopted in its stead, and that State has been bone dry ever since and a good majority of the people of the State voted against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. They had learned from experience that state control meant liquor control of the State, as is being proven in other states since repeal, and they had had enough of it.

Now we put these facts up against the opinion of Lord Astor. Liquor sold without profit will do as much harm as it is now doing with profit and more, for the drinker can get more for his money than he does now.

"Men do not make laws. They do but discover them. Laws must be justified by something more than the voice of the majority. They must rest on the eternal foundations of righteousness."—Coolidge.

"Let us learn the laws of nature and we shall be her masters as we are now in ignorance her thralls."—Bacon.

When we cease teaching the people the erroneous, the un-American doctrine that this public moral wrong may be voted up, then and not till then will this question be settled right.

EMMETT D. NICHOLS
Tacoma, Wash.

No More Paddling

Public paddling of first-year men for violating "traditional rules" has been abolished at the University of Arizona.

For many years a rules committee has posted the names of violators on a bulletin board every Wednesday. The following morning all offenders were required to appear in front of the Agricultural Building for public chastisement. A husky upperclassman would administer punishment with a substantial paddle.

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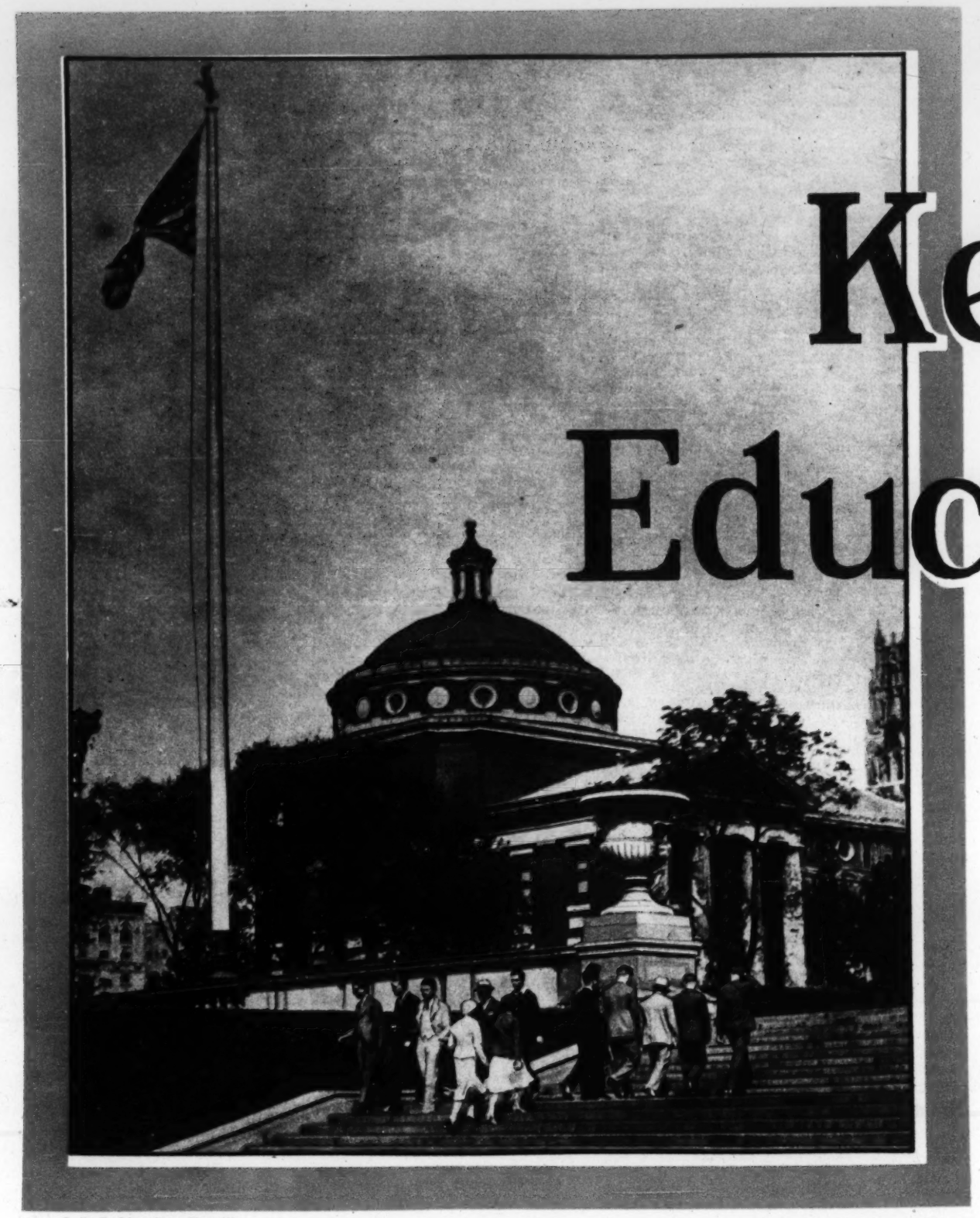

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